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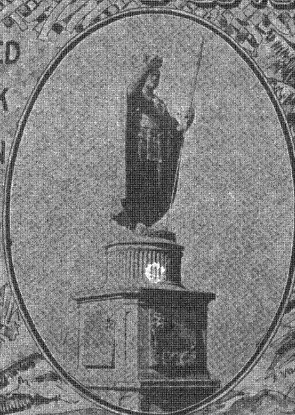
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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

THE
RECOGNIZED
BOOK
OF
INFORMATION
ABOUT
HAWAII

1913



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THOS. G. THURM
PUBLISHER
Honolulu, T. H.
39TH YEAR

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FOR

 1913 



THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, OF VALUE TO
MERCHANTS, TOURISTS AND OTHERS



THOS. G. THRUM,
Compiler and Publisher.



Thirty-Ninth Year of Publication



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HONOLULU:
1912

Counting House 1913 Calendar 1913

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY ..	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY ..	FRIDAY	SATURDAY ..		SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY ..	FRIDAY	SATURDAY ..
	...	...	...	1	2	3	4		...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JAN.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	JULY	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AUG.	...	3	4	5	6	7	8
FEB.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		...	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAR.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	SEPT.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	2	3	4		...	...	...	1	2	3	4
APR.	...	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	OCT.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAY	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	NOV.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUNE	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	DEC.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30		28	29	30	31

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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1913.

Second half of the fifteenth year and first half of the sixteenth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Twentieth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 135th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

*New Year	Jan. 1	*American Anniversary....	July 4
Chinese New Year.....	Feb. 6	*Labor Day (First Monday)...	
*Washington's Birthday...Feb. 22		.....	Sept. 1
Good Friday	Mch. 21	*Regatta Day (Third Satur-	
*Decoration Day.....	May 30	day)	Sept. 20
Kamehameha Day	June 11	Thanksgiving Day.....	Nov. 27
*Birthday Hawn. Republic..	July 4	*Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

Those distinguished by the Asterick have been established by law.

Church Days.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday	May 11
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 5	Trinity Sunday	May 18
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 9	Corpus Christi	May 22
Good Friday	March 21	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30
Easter Sunday	March 23	Christmas	Dec. 25
Ascension Day	May 1		

Eclipses in 1913.

(Courtesy of Prof. J. S. Donaghho, College of Hawaii.)

In the year 1913 there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon, the latter occurring as follows, Honolulu time:

I—Total eclipse of the moon, March 21-22,

Enters shadow March 21, 11:43 p. m.

Beginning of totality, March 22, 0:41 a. m.

Middle of eclipse, March 22, 1:28 a. m.

End of totality, March 22, 2:14 a. m.

Leaves shadow, March 22, 3:13 a. m.

II—Partial eclipse of the sun, April 6, invisible in the Hawaiian Islands.

III—Partial eclipse of the sun, August 31, invisible in the Hawaiian Islands.

IV—Total eclipse of the moon, September 15.

Enters shadow 0:23 a. m. End of totality, 3:05 a. m.

Beginning of totality, 1:31 a. m. Leaves shadow, 4:14 a. m.

Middle of eclipse, 2:18 a. m.

V—Partial eclipse of the sun, September 29, invisible in the Hawaiian Islands.

FIRST QUARTER, 1913.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.	
6	New Moon.	11.58.3	p.m.	5	New Moon.	6.51.9	p.m.	7	New Moon.	1.52.5	p.m.
15	First Quar..	5.31.6	a.m.	13	First Quar.	10.03.9	p.m.	15	First Quar.	10.28.0	a.m.
22	Full Moon..	5 10.1	a.m.	20	Full Moon.	3.33.3	p.m.	22	Full Moon.	1.26.2	a.m.
28	Last Quar..	9.04.0	p.m.	27	Last Quar.	10.45.4	a.m.	29	Last Quar..	2.27.7	a.m.

Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Wed..	6 38 25	30 3	1	Sat...	6 37 35	50 8	1	Sat...	6 20 16	4 7
2	Thurs.	6 38 55	30 9	2	SUN...	6 36 9	51 4	2	SUN...	6 19 16	5 1
3	Fri...	6 38 75	31 6	3	Mon...	6 36 55	52 0	3	Mon...	6 18 56	5 5
4	Sat...	6 39 05	32 3	4	Tues...	6 36 15	52 6	4	Tues...	6 17 76	5 9
5	SUN...	6 39 25	32 9	5	Wed...	6 35 65	53 2	5	Wed...	6 16 96	6 3
6	Mon...	6 39 45	33 6	6	Thurs.	6 35 25	53 8	6	Thurs.	6 16 06	6 7
7	Tues...	6 39 65	34 3	7	Fri...	6 34 75	54 4	7	Fri...	6 15 26	7 1
8	Wed...	6 39 85	34 9	8	Sat...	6 34 25	54 9	8	Sat...	6 14 46	7 4
9	Thurs.	6 39 95	35 6	9	SUN...	6 33 75	55 4	9	SUN...	6 13 56	7 7
10	Fri...	6 40 15	36 3	10	Mon...	6 33 25	56 0	10	Mon...	6 12 66	8 1
11	Sat...	6 40 25	37 0	11	Tues...	6 32 65	56 5	11	Tues...	6 11 76	8 4
12	SUN...	6 40 35	37 7	12	Wed...	6 32 15	57 3	12	Wed...	6 10 96	8 8
13	Mon...	6 40 45	38 4	13	Thurs.	6 31 55	57 5	13	Thurs.	6 10 06	9 1
14	Tues..	6 40 45	39 0	14	Fri...	6 30 95	58 0	14	Fri...	6 9 16	9 4
15	Wed...	6 40 45	39 7	15	Sat...	6 30 25	58 5	15	Sat...	6 8 26	9 7
16	Thurs.	6 40 45	40 4	16	SUN...	6 29 65	59 0	16	SUN...	6 7 36	10 1
17	Fri...	6 40 45	41 1	17	Mon...	6 29 05	59 5	17	Mon...	6 6 46	10 4
18	Sat...	6 40 35	41 7	18	Tues...	6 28 36	00 0	18	Tues..	6 5 46	10 7
19	SUN...	6 40 35	42 4	19	Wed...	6 27 76	0 4	19	Wed...	6 4 56	11 0
20	Mon...	6 40 25	43 1	20	Thurs.	6 27 06	0 9	20	Thurs..	6 3 66	11 3
21	Tues..	6 40 15	43 7	21	Fri...	6 26 36	1 4	21	Fri...	6 2 66	11 6
22	Wed...	6 39 95	44 4	22	Sat...	6 25 66	1 9	22	Sat...	6 1 76	11 9
23	Thurs.	6 39 75	45 1	23	SUN...	6 24 96	2 3	23	SUN...	6 0 86	12 3
24	Fri...	6 39 55	45 7	24	Mon...	6 24 16	2 7	24	Mon...	6 59 96	12 6
25	Sat...	6 39 35	46 4	25	Tues..	6 23 46	3 1	25	Tues...	5 59 06	12 9
26	SUN...	6 39 15	47 1	26	Wed...	6 22 66	3 5	26	Wed...	5 58 16	13 2
27	Mon...	6 38 95	47 7	27	Thurs.	6 21 76	3 8	27	Thurs.	5 57 26	13 5
28	Tues...	6 38 75	48 3	28	Fri...	6 20 96	4 3	28	Fri....	5 56 26	13 8
29	Wed...	6 38 45	48 9					29	Sat...	5 55 36	14 1
30	Thurs.	6 38 05	49 5					30	SUN..	5 54 46	14 4
31	Fri...	6 37 75	50 2					31	Mon...	5 53 56	14 7

LAHAINA was the favored port of these islands for the recruiting of whaleships in the early forties on their annual visits. Its November arrivals in the year 1843 was 140, all but one of which were sperm whalers. This lone right-whaler was less than twelve months out, yet reported a catch of 1950 bbls. oil. Of this fleet 132 were American, 3 were from Bremen, 3 from London, and one each from Sydney and St. Johns, N. B. Of Honolulu's arrivals the same year, the larger portion were also sperm whalers. Three French ships were of the fleet, all right whalers, one of which reported "clean."

SECOND QUARTER, 1913.

APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
6	New Moon...	7.18.2	a.m.	5	New Moon...	9.54.3	p.m.	4	New Moon...	9.27.0	a.m.
13	First Quar...	7.09.2	p.m.	13	First Quar...	1.15.0	a.m.	11	First Quar...	6.07.3	a.m.
20	Full Moon...	11.02.7	a.m.	19	Full Moon...	8.48.1	p.m.	18	Full Moon...	7.23.7	a.m.
27	Last Quar...	7.39.2	p.m.	27	Last Quar...	1.33.7	p.m.	26	Last Quar...	7.10.8	a.m.
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Tues...	5 52 66	15 0	1	Thurs...	5 28 76	25 3	1	SUN...	5 17 26	38 3
2	Wed...	5 51 76	15 4	2	Fri...	5 28 16	25 7	2	Mon...	5 17 16	38 7
3	Thurs...	5 50 86	15 7	3	Sat...	5 27 56	26 1	3	Tues...	5 17 16	39 1
4	Fri...	5 49 96	16 0	4	SUN...	5 26 86	26 5	4	Wed...	5 17 06	39 4
5	Sat...	5 49 06	16 3	5	Mon...	5 26 36	26 9	5	Thurs...	5 17 06	39 8
6	SUN...	5 48 16	16 6	6	Tues...	5 25 76	27 3	6	Fri...	5 16 96	40 2
7	Mon...	5 47 36	16 9	7	Wed...	5 27 26	27 7	7	Sat...	5 16 96	40 6
8	Tues...	5 46 46	17 3	8	Thurs...	5 24 66	28 1	8	SUN...	5 17 06	40 9
9	Wed...	5 45 56	17 6	9	Fri...	5 24 16	28 5	9	Mon...	5 17 06	41 3
10	Thurs...	5 44 66	17 9	10	Sat...	5 23 76	29 0	10	Tues...	5 17 06	41 6
11	Fri...	5 43 86	18 2	11	SUN...	5 23 26	29 4	11	Wed...	5 17 16	42 0
12	Sat...	5 43 06	18 5	12	Mon...	5 22 86	29 8	12	Thurs...	5 17 26	42 3
13	SUN...	5 42 26	18 8	13	Tues...	5 22 46	30 3	13	Fri...	5 17 36	42 6
14	Mon...	5 41 36	19 1	14	Wed...	5 21 96	30 7	14	Sat...	5 17 46	42 8
15	Tues...	5 40 56	19 4	15	Thurs...	5 21 56	31 1	15	SUN...	5 17 66	43 1
16	Wed...	5 39 76	19 8	16	Fri...	5 21 16	31 5	16	Mon...	5 17 86	43 4
17	Thurs...	5 38 96	20 1	17	Sat...	5 20 86	31 9	17	Tues...	5 17 96	43 7
18	Fri...	5 38 16	20 5	18	SUN...	5 20 46	32 4	18	Wed...	5 18 16	43 9
19	Sat...	5 37 36	20 8	19	Mon...	5 20 16	32 8	19	Thurs...	5 18 36	44 2
20	SUN...	5 36 46	21 2	20	Tues...	5 19 86	33 2	20	Fri...	5 18 46	44 4
21	Mon...	5 35 66	21 6	21	Wed...	5 19 56	33 6	21	Sat...	5 18 66	44 6
22	Tues...	5 34 96	21 9	22	Thurs...	5 19 26	34 1	22	SUN...	5 18 86	44 8
23	Wed...	5 34 16	22 3	23	Fri...	5 18 96	34 5	23	Mon...	5 19 16	45 0
24	Thurs...	5 33 46	22 7	24	Sat...	5 18 66	35 0	24	Tues...	5 19 36	45 1
25	Fri...	5 32 76	23 0	25	SUN...	5 18 36	35 4	25	Wed...	5 19 66	45 2
26	Sat...	5 32 06	23 4	26	Mon...	5 18 16	35 9	26	Thurs...	5 19 96	45 4
27	SUN...	5 31 36	23 8	27	Tues...	5 17 96	36 2	27	Fri...	5 20 26	45 5
28	Mon...	5 30 66	24 2	28	Wed...	5 17 76	36 7	28	Sat...	5 20 56	45 6
29	Tues...	5 30 06	24 5	29	Thurs...	5 17 56	37 1	29	SUN...	5 20 86	45 7
30	Wed...	5 29 36	24 9	30	Fri...	5 17 46	37 5	30	Mon...	5 21 16	45 8
				31	Sat...	5 17 36	37 9				

STATISTICS of the whaling fleet visiting the islands in 1844 shows Honolulu to have had 165 arrivals, with catches valued at \$9,014,280, while Lahaina the same year reported 326 vessels, with cargoes valued at \$16,761,140. The number and nationality of Honolulu's visitors were: 133 American, 14 French, 9 Bremen, 6 English, 2 Danish and 1 Norwegian. Those touching at Lahaina were: 301 American, 12 French, 10 Bremen, and 3 English. These vessels, averaging thirty men each, gave 4945 seamen to the former and 9780 to the latter port for liberty, disbursement and exchange.

THIRD QUARTER, 1913.

JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.	
3	New Moon.	6.36.2	p.m.	2	New Moon..	2.28.1	a.m.	1	First Quar..	2.35.7	a.m.
10	First Quar.	11.07.4	a.m.	8	First Quar...	5.33.0	p.m.	15	Full Moon..	2.15.9	a.m.
17	Full Moon.	7.36.4	p.m.	16	Full Moon...	9.57.0	a.m.	23	Last Quar.	2.00.0	a.m.
25	Last Quar..	11.28.7	p.m.	24	Last Quar..	1.47.8	p.m.	29	New Moon...	5.26.8	p.m.
				31	New Moon...	10.08.1	a.m.				
Day of Mo..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mo..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mo..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Tues...	5 21 5	6 45 9	1	Fri....	5 33 4	6 38 4	1	Mon...	5 43 5	6 15 5
2	Wed...	5 21 8	6 45 9	2	Sat....	5 33 7	6 37 9	2	Tues...	5 43 7	6 14 6
3	Thurs.	5 21 1	6 45 9	3	SUN...	5 34 1	6 37 3	3	Wed...	5 44 0	6 13 7
4	Fri....	5 22 5	6 45 9	4	Mon...	5 34 5	6 36 8	4	Thurs.	5 44 2	6 12 8
5	Sat...	5 22 8	6 45 8	5	Tues...	5 34 9	6 36 2	5	Fri....	5 44 5	6 11 9
6	SUN...	5 23 2	6 45 8	6	Wed...	5 35 3	6 35 6	6	Sat...	5 44 8	6 11 0
7	Mon...	5 23 6	6 45 8	7	Thurs.	5 35 6	6 35 0	7	SUN...	5 45 1	6 10 0
8	Tues...	5 23 9	6 45 7	8	Fri....	5 36 0	6 34 4	8	Mon...	5 45 3	6 09 1
9	Wed...	5 24 3	6 45 6	9	Sat...	5 36 4	6 33 7	9	Tues...	5 45 6	6 08 1
10	Thurs.	5 24 6	6 45 5	10	SUN...	5 36 7	6 33 1	10	Wed...	5 45 8	6 07 1
11	Fri....	5 25 0	6 45 4	11	Mon...	5 37 1	6 32 3	11	Thurs.	5 46 1	6 06 2
12	Sat...	5 25 4	6 45 3	12	Tues...	5 37 4	6 31 7	12	Fri....	5 46 4	6 05 2
13	SUN...	5 25 8	6 45 1	13	Wed...	5 37 7	6 31 0	13	Sat...	5 46 6	6 04 2
14	Mon...	5 26 2	6 44 9	14	Thurs.	5 38 1	6 30 3	14	SUN...	5 46 8	6 03 3
15	Tues...	5 26 6	6 44 7	15	Fri....	5 38 4	6 29 6	15	Mon...	5 47 1	6 02 3
16	Wed...	5 27 0	6 44 5	16	Sat...	5 38 7	6 28 8	16	Tues...	5 47 3	6 01 4
17	Thurs.	5 27 4	6 44 3	17	SUN...	5 39 1	6 28 1	17	Wed...	5 47 6	6 00 4
18	Fri....	5 27 8	6 44 0	18	Mon...	5 39 4	6 27 3	18	Thurs.	5 47 8	5 59 5
19	Sat...	5 28 2	6 43 7	19	Tues...	5 39 7	6 26 5	19	Fri....	5 48 1	5 58 5
20	SUN...	5 28 6	6 43 4	20	Wed...	5 40 1	6 25 7	20	Sat...	5 48 3	5 57 6
21	Mon...	5 29 0	6 43 1	21	Thurs.	5 40 3	6 24 9	21	SUN...	5 48 6	5 56 6
22	Tues...	5 29 4	6 42 8	22	Fri....	5 40 6	6 24 1	22	Mon...	5 48 8	5 55 7
23	Wed...	5 29 8	6 42 4	23	Sat...	5 40 9	6 23 3	23	Tues...	5 49 1	5 54 7
24	Thurs.	5 30 2	6 42 1	24	SUN...	5 41 2	6 22 5	24	Wed...	5 49 3	5 53 8
25	Fri....	5 30 6	6 41 7	25	Mon...	5 41 5	6 21 6	25	Thurs.	5 49 6	5 52 8
26	Sat...	5 31 0	6 41 3	26	Tues...	5 41 8	6 20 8	26	Fri....	5 49 9	5 51 9
27	SUN...	5 31 4	6 40 8	27	Wed...	5 42 1	6 19 9	27	Sat...	5 50 2	5 50 9
28	Mon...	5 31 8	6 40 4	28	Thurs.	5 42 4	6 19 0	28	SUN...	5 50 5	5 50 0
29	Tues...	5 32 2	6 39 9	29	Fri....	5 42 7	6 18 2	29	Mon...	5 50 8	5 49 1
30	Wed...	5 32 6	6 39 1	30	Sat...	5 43 0	6 17 3	30	Tues...	5 51 1	5 48 1
31	Thurs.	5 33 0	6 38 9	31	SUN...	5 43 2	6 16 4				

AMONG the various nationalities of whaleships visiting Honolulu in 1845, there was a representative each for the first time in these waters from Hamburg, Hanover, and Prussia. Others were: 19 French ships, 7 English, 6 Bremen, and 123 American vessels. Lahaina's fleet the same year was 379 whalers, of which 356 were American, 11 French, 7 English and 5 of all other. Hilo is credited with recruiting 48 whalers that year, of which 46 were American with 1280 men, and two French ships with 70 men. Of this total number at Hilo, 18 of them were spring visitors.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1913.

OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.	
6	First Quar...	3.16.2	p.m.	5	First Quar...	8.04.4	a.m.	5	First Quar...	4.28.7	a.m.
14	Full Moon...	7.36.9	p.m.	13	Full Moon...	0.41.4	p.m.	13	Full Moon...	4.30.3	a.m.
22	Last Quar...	0.23.0	p.m.	20	Last Quar...	8.26.5	p.m.	20	Last Quar...	5.45.6	a.m.
29	New Moon...	3.59.2	a.m.	27	New Moon...	3.11.2	p.m.	27	New Moon...	4.28.7	a.m.
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Wed...	5 51 35	47 2	1	Sat...	6 03 45	23 7	1	Mon...	6 21 75	17 3
2	Thurs...	5 51 65	46 3	2	SUN...	6 03 95	23 2	2	Tues...	6 22 35	17 4
3	Fri...	5 51 95	45 4	3	Mon...	6 04 55	22 7	3	Wed...	6 23 05	17 6
4	Sat...	5 52 25	44 5	4	Tues...	6 05 05	22 2	4	Thurs...	6 23 65	17 7
5	SUN...	5 52 55	43 6	5	Wed...	6 05 55	21 8	5	Fri...	6 24 35	17 9
6	Mon...	5 52 85	42 7	6	Thurs...	6 06 15	21 3	6	Sat...	6 24 95	18 1
7	Tues...	5 53 15	41 8	7	Fri...	6 06 65	20 9	7	SUN...	6 25 65	18 4
8	Wed...	5 53 55	40 9	8	Sat...	6 07 25	20 5	8	Mon...	6 26 25	18 7
9	Thurs...	5 53 85	40 1	9	SUN...	6 07 85	20 1	9	Tues...	6 26 85	19 0
10	Fri...	5 54 25	39 2	10	Mon...	6 08 45	19 8	10	Wed...	6 27 45	19 3
11	Sat...	5 54 55	38 4	11	Tues...	6 09 05	19 4	11	Thurs...	6 28 05	19 6
12	SUN...	5 54 95	37 6	12	Wed...	6 09 65	19 1	12	Fri...	6 28 65	20 0
13	Mon...	5 55 25	36 7	13	Thurs...	6 10 25	18 8	13	Sat...	6 29 25	20 4
14	Tues...	5 55 65	35 9	14	Fri...	6 10 85	18 5	14	SUN...	6 29 85	20 7
15	Wed...	5 55 95	35 1	15	Sat...	6 11 55	18 2	15	Mon...	6 30 45	21 1
16	Thurs...	5 56 35	34 3	16	SUN...	6 12 15	18 0	16	Tues...	6 30 95	21 5
17	Fri...	5 56 75	33 6	17	Mon...	6 12 75	17 8	17	Wed...	6 31 55	22 0
18	Sat...	5 57 05	32 8	18	Tues...	6 13 35	17 5	18	Thurs...	6 32 05	22 4
19	SUN...	5 57 45	32 0	19	Wed...	6 13 95	17 3	19	Fri...	6 32 65	22 9
20	Mon...	5 57 85	31 3	20	Thurs...	6 14 55	17 2	20	Sat...	6 33 15	23 4
21	Tues...	5 58 25	30 5	21	Fri...	6 15 15	17 1	21	SUN...	6 33 65	23 9
22	Wed...	5 58 75	29 8	22	Sat...	6 15 85	17 0	22	Mon...	6 34 15	24 4
23	Thurs...	5 59 15	29 1	23	SUN...	6 16 55	17 0	23	Tues...	6 34 65	24 9
24	Fri...	5 59 65	28 5	24	Mon...	6 17 15	17 0	24	Wed...	6 35 15	25 5
25	Sat...	6 00 05	27 8	25	Tues...	6 17 75	17 0	25	Thurs...	6 35 65	26 0
26	SUN...	6 00 55	27 2	26	Wed...	6 18 45	17 0	26	Fri...	6 36 05	26 6
27	Mon...	6 01 05	26 6	27	Thurs...	6 19 15	17 0	27	Sat...	6 36 45	27 1
28	Tues...	6 01 55	26 0	28	Fri...	6 19 75	17 0	28	SUN...	6 36 85	27 7
29	Wed...	6 02 05	25 4	29	Sat...	6 20 45	17 1	29	Mon...	6 37 15	28 3
30	Thurs...	6 02 45	24 8	30	SUN...	6 21 05	17 2	30	Tues...	6 37 45	28 9
31	Fri...	6 02 95	24 3					31	Wed...	6 37 75	29 5

THE NEW whaling ground of the Northwest opened up during the season of 1844, the heaviest catch taken being by the Ontario, of Sag Harbor. Capt. Green, with 4000 bbls. oil and its bone, valued together at \$52,000. The most valuable cargo, however, was that of the California, of New Bedford, Capt. Lawrence, with 2600 bbls. sperm, worth \$78,000. The following year the California's cargo reached 3,700 bbls., valued at \$120,000. A famous fare, also reported for 1845, is credited to the South America, of Providence, Capt. Soule, with 500 bbls. sperm and 5600 bbls. whale oil, besides 600 bbls. oil and bone shipped home, valued at \$89,600.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Bell Buoy	1¼	Pearl River Bar.....	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	15
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	26
Makapuu Point	16	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu....	36
Mokapu	27	Waialua Anchorage	46
Kahuku North Point.....	48	Kahuku N. Pt., Oahu, via Kaena.	58

HONOLULU TO

Lae o ka Laau, S. W. Pt. Molokai	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	144
Kalaupapa, Leper Settlement....	52	Kealahakua, " (direct)	157
West Point of Lanai.....	50	" " (via Kawaihae).....	186
Lahaina, Maui.....	72	S. W. Pt. Hawaii " "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	128	Hilo, " (direct).....	192
Maalaea, "	86	" " (windward)....	206
Makena, "	96	" " (via Kawaihae).....	230
Mahukona, Hawaii	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai	98	Hanalei, Kauai	125
Koioa, "	102	Niihau	144
Waimea, "	120		

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluaaha, Molokai	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai	9	Makena, Maui	18

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii	10	Hilo, Hawaii	85
Waipio, Hawaii	37	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii.....	20
Honokaa, Hawaii	45	Kailua, Hawaii	34
Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	62	Kealahakua, Hawaii	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East Point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii	70
Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii.....	50	Kaualuu, Hawaii	80
North Point of Hawaii.....	62	South Point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Lanai.....	7
Diamond Head to S. W. Point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Hawaii and Maui.....	2½
Molokai and Maui.....	8	Kauai and Oahu.....	63
		Niihau and Kauai.....	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco	2100	Auckland	3810
San Diego	2260	Sydney	4410
Portland, Or.	2360	Hongkong	4920
Prito, Nicaragua	4200	Yokohama	3400
Panama	4720	Guam	3300
Tahiti	2440	Manila, via N. E. Cape.....	4890
Samoa	2290	Victoria, B. C.	2460
Fiji	2700	Midway Islands	1200

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Revised for the Annual in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.
The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

	Miles.		Miles.	Inter.
Bishop's corner (Waikiki).....	3.2	Kahana	26.4	4.5
Waikiki Villa	3.6	Punaluu	28.4	2.0
Diamond Head	5.9	Hauula	31.4	3.0
Kaalawai	6.0	Laie	34.4	3.0
	Miles. Inter.	Kahuku Mill	37.2	2.8
Thomas Square	1.0	Kahuku Ranch	40.0	2.8
Pawaa corners	2.0			
Kamoiiliili	3.3	Moanalua	3.4	
Telegraph Hill	5.0	Kalauao	7.4	4.0
Waialae	6.2	Ewa Church	10.2	2.8
Niu	8.8	Kipapa	13.6	3.4
Koko Head	11.8	Kaukonahua	20.0	6.4
Makapuu	14.8	Leilehua	20.0	
Waimanalo	20.8	Waialua	28.0	8.0
Waimanalo, via Pali.....	12.0	Waimea	32.4	4.4
		Kahuku Ranch	39.4	7.0
		Ewa Church	10.2	
Nuuanu Bridge	1.1	Waipio (Brown's)	11.2	1.0
Mausoleum	1.5	Hoaeae (Robinson's)	13.5	2.3
Electric Reservoir	2.7	Barber's Point, L. H.	21.5	8.0
Luakaha	4.3	Nanakuli	23.5	2.0
Nuuanu Dam	5.0	Waianae Plantation	29.9	6.4
Pali	6.6	Kahanahaiki	36.9	7.0
Kaneohe	11.9	Kaena Point	42.0	5.1
Waiahole	18.9	Waialua to Kaena Pt....	12.0	
Kualoa	21.9			

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Moanalua	2.76	Waipio	13.58
Punloa	6.23	Waikale	14.57
Halawa	8.14	Hoaeae	15.23
Aiea	9.37	Ewa Plantation Mill	18.25
Kalauao	10.20	Waianae Station	33.30
Waiau	10.93	Kaena Point	44.50
Pearl City	11.76	Waialua Station	55.80
Waiawa	12.52	Kahuku Plantation	69.50
Wahiawa Station	25.20	Punaluu	80.50

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

	Miles. Inter.		Miles. Inter.
Koloa	11.0	Wailua River	7.7 4.4
Lawai	13.8	Kealia	11.9 4.2
Hanapepe	20.0	Anahola	15.7 3.8
Waimea	27.1	Kilauea	23.6 7.9
Waiawa	31.5	Kalihiwai	26.6 3.0
Nuololo	44.8	Hanalei	31.8 5.2
		Wainiha	34.8 3.0
		Nuololo (no road)	47.0 12.2
Hanamaulu	3.3		

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

13

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Shortest Distances by Main Road, Corrected by Hugh Howell, County Engineer.

KAHULUI TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Spreckelsville	4.0	..	Paia P. O.	7.2	..
Paia P. O.	7.2	3.2	Makawao Court House.	11.6	4.4
Hamakuapoko Mill	9.2	2.0	Olinda	18.5	6.9
Haiku P. O.	11.0	1.8	Haleakala, edge Crater.	26.6	8.1
Halehaku	17.2	6.2	Haleakala Summit	28.6	2.0
Huelo School	20.2	3.0			
Kearae P. O.	35.5	15.3	Maalaea	10.3	..
Nahiku Landing	49.9	14.4	End of Mountain Road.	15.8	5.5
Ulaino School	49.2	.7	Olowalu	19.9	4.1
Hana P. O.	55.6	6.4	Lahaina Court House.	25.5	5.6
Hamoia	58.2	2.6			
Wailua	62.6	4.4	Waiehu	6.4	..
Kipahulu Mill	66.2	3.6	Waihee	7.3	0.9
Mokulau	71.8	5.6	Kahakuloa	16.3	9.0
Nuu	77.0	5.2	Honokohau	23.0	6.7
			Honolua	27.0	4.0
Wailuku	3.8	..	Napili	29.8	2.8
Waikapu	5.9	2.1	Honokawai	33.5	3.7
Maalaea	10.3	4.4	Lahaina Court House.	39.0	5.5
Kihei	12.6	2.3			
Kalepolepo	13.9	1.3	MAKENA TO		
Ulupalakua	23.6	9.7	Ulupalakua	3.5	..
Kanaio	26.8	3.2	Kamaole	7.3	3.8
Pico's	33.8	7.0	Waiakoa	13.0	5.7
Nuu	40.6	6.8	Makawao P. O.	20.8	7.8
			Makawao Court House.	23.0	2.2

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Hamakua boundary	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	54.0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep St'n.	14.0	
Mana	7.7		Napuu	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoe	15.0	7.3	Keawewai	8.0	
Keanakolu	24.0	9.0	Waika	11.0	3.0
Puakala	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa	13.0	2.0
Laumaia	36.5	2.5	Puuhue	17.0	4.0
Auwaiakewa	12.5		Kohala Court House	22.0	5.0
Humuulu Sheep Station.	29.0	16.5	Mahukona	22.0	
Via Laumaia	47.5		Puako	12.0	

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Edge of Pololu Gulch.	4.00	Union Mill	2.25
Niuli Mill	2.80	Union Mill R. R. Station.	3.25
Halawa Mill	1.65	Honomakau	2.55
Hapuu Landing	2.15	Hind's, Hawi	3.25
Kohala Mill . . . . .	.50	Hawi R. R. Station.	4.25
Kohala Mill Landing.	1.50	Honoipu	7.25
Native Church	1.00	Mahukona	10.50
		Puuhue Ranch	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Hind's Mill	7.0		Wight's Corner	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner.....	8.0	1.0	Niuli Corner	12.8	1.3
Court House	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch....	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner.....	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIIHAE TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Puu Ainako	4.4		Mana, Parker's	19.5	
Puuiki	7.7	3.3	Keawewai	6.0	
Waiaka, Catholic Church.	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch	10.0	
Puuopelu, Parker's	10.8	1.3	Kohala Court House.....	15.0	
Waimea Court House....	11.8	1.0	Mahukona	11.0	
Waimea Church	12.2	0.4	Napuu	20.0	
Kukuihaele Church	22.1	9.9	Puako	5.0	

KONA. KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou	6.0		Kawaihae	42.0	4.6
Holualoa	9.6	3.6	Honaunau	4.0	
Kailua	12.0	2.4	Hookena	7.7	3.7
Kaloko	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana	15.2	7.5
Makalawena	19.6	3.6	Hoopuloa	21.6	6.4
Kiholo	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.....	24.8	3.2
Ke Au a Lono bound'ry.	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87.....	32.0	7.2
Puako	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch	36.5	4.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House	13.0		Honuaipo	32.6	5.0
Kapapala	18.0	5.0	Naalehu	35.6	3.0
Pahala	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu	37.1	1.5
Punaluu	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch	43.1	6.0

PUNA.—HILO COURT HOUSE TO

(By new road.)

	Miles.		Miles.
Keaau, Forks of Road.....	9.0	Kaimu	32.0
Pahoa	20.0	Kalapana	33.0
Pohoiki	28.0	Keauhou	50.0
Kapoho (Lyman's)	32.0	Panau	40.0
Opihikao	31.0	Volcano House via Panau....	56.0
Kamaili	26.0	Sand Hills, Naawale, old road...	18.5
Kamaili Beach	29.0	Kapoho, old road	22.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Shipman's	1.7	Mountain View	16.3
Edge of Woods	4.1	Mason's	17.5
Cocoanut Grove	8.0	Hitchcock's	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen	24.7
Furneaux's	13.2	Volcano House	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church	17.8
Papaikou Office	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge	18.8
Onomea Church	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Maulua Gulch	22.0
Kolekole Bridge	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge	24.0
Hakalau, east edge gulch....	15.0	Lydgate's House	26.1
Umauma Bridge	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church	26.7

PRINCIPAL ELEVATIONS.

15

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

Miles.	Miles.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch..... 2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch .....22.0
Ookala, Manager's House..... 4.0	Kapulena Church .....23.9
Kealakaha Gulch 6.0	Waipanihua24.3
Kukaiiau Gulch 8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....26.0
Horner's 8.5	Edge Waipio .....26.5
Catholic Church, Kainehe..... 9.0	Bottom Waipio .....27.0
Notley's, Paauilo .....10.5	Waimanu (approximate) .....32.5
Kaumoalii Bridge .....12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....14.0	Gov't. Road to Hamakua Mill.... 1.5
Wm. Horner's, Paauhau.....15.2	Gov't. Road to Paauhau Mill.... 1.0
Paauhau Church .....16.3	Gov't. Road to Pacific Sugar Mill,
Holmes' Store, Honokaa.....18.0	Kukuihaele 0.7
Honokaia Church .....20.5	

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

KAUNAKAKAI TO

Meyer's, Kalae 5.0	Pukoo15.0
Kalaupapa 9.0	Halawa25.0
Kamalo 9.0	Ka Lae o ka Laau.....19.0
Kaluaaha13.5	

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From Government Survey Records; Measurements from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

Feet.	Feet.
Kaala, Waianae Range.....4030	Kaimuki Hill 291
Palikey, Waianae Range.....3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....1205
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali...3105	Koko Head, lower crater..... 644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....2781	Makapuu, east point of island... 665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe.... 681
Awawaloa (Olympus), Manoa...2447	Olomana, sharp peak, Kailua....1645
Round Top or Ualakaa.....1049	Maelieli, sharp peak, Heeia.... 715
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina... 498	Ohulehule, sharp peak, Hakipuu.2263
Diamond Head or Leahi..... 761	Koolau Range, above Wahiawa.2381

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, cor. School St... 40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's... 358
" " second bridge.... 77	" " cor. above Elec-
" " cor. Judd St.... 137	tric Light Works..... 429
" " Cemetery gate... 162	Nuuanu Road, large bridge.... 735
" " Mau's'l'm gate... 206	" " Luakaha gate.... 848
" " Schaefer's gate... 238	" " Pali, old station.1214

MOLOKAI, ETC.

Kamakou Peak .....4958	Kaolewa Pali, o'v'lkng. Settlmnt.2100
Oloku Peak .....4600	Meyer's, Kalae .....1485
Kaunuohua4535	Mauna Loa, near Kaunakakai...1382
Kalapamoa4004	Kualapuu Hill .....1018
Puu Kolekole .....3951	Kahoolawe (Moaula Hill).....1472
Kaulahuki3749	Molokini 160
Kaapahu Station .....3563	Lanai3400

HAWAII.

	Feet.		Feet.
Mauna Kea	13,825	Hiilawe Falls	1700
Mauna Loa	13,675	Parker's, Mana	3505
Hualalai	8275	Honokaa Store	1100
Kohala Mountains	5489	Kaluamakani, Hamakua	7584
Kilauea Vol. House, by leveling	3971	Lower edge forest, Hamakua	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5574	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaiheia	6660	Laupahoehoe Pali	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7747	Kauku Hill	1964
Hitchcock's, Puakala	6325	Puu Alala	762
Ahumo'a	7034	Halai Hill	347
Waimea Court House.....	2669	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, in Mountain.....	3000	B. D. Bond's, Kohala.....	521
Waipio Pali, on S (Road)....	900	Episcopal Church, Kainaliu....	1578
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1394	Puu Enuhe, Kau.....	2327
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600	Puu Hoomaha, Kau.....	6636
Waimanu, in mountain.....	4000	Puu ka Pele, Kau.....	5768
Waiau Lake, Mauna Kea.....	13,041	Pohaku Hanalei, Kau.....	12,310
Poliahu, Mauna Kea.....	13,646	Kapoho Hill, Puna.....	432
Kalaieha, N. Hilo.....	6738	Kaliu Hill, Puna.....	1065
Pohaku Hanalei, Humuula.....	7343	Olai Trig. Station.....	622

MAUI.

Haleakala (Red Hill).....	10,032	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Mt. Kukui, West Maui.....	5790	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	620
Piihola, Makawao	2256	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary	600
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua.....	2841	Kauiki, Hana	392
Ulupalakua, about	1800	"Sunnyside" Makawao	930
Olinda, Makawao	4043	Paia Foreign Church, about. .	850
Puu Pane, Kahikinui.....	3088	Eka, crater in Waihee.....	4500
Puu Nianiaui, Makawao.....	6850	Keakaamanu, Hana	1250

KAUAI

Hauptu	2030	Mt. Waialeale, central peak...	5170
Kilohana, about	1100	Namolokama	4200

NOTE—A large number of approximate elevations of stations where rain records are kept may be found in the Rain Tables in this Annual.

Area, Elevation and Population of the Hawaiian Islands.

(As revised by latest official Records.)

Islands.	Area in Statute Square Miles.	Acres.	Height in Feet.	Population in 1910.
Hawaii.....	4,015	2,570,000	13,825	55,382
Maui.....	728	466,000	10,032	28,623
Oahu.....	598	384,000	4,030	81,993
Kauai.....	547	348,000	5,250	23,744
Molokai.....	261	167,000	4,958	1,791
Lanai.....	139	86,000	3,400	131
Niihau.....	73	62,000	1,300	208
Kahoolawe.....	44	44,000	1,472	2
Midway.....	...	.....	43	35

Total area of Hawaiian Islands, 6,405 miles.

The outlying islets on the N. W. may amount to 6 square miles.

KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Corrected for Deflection of the Vertical.

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,000 feet.

MOKUAWEOWEO.

The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.
 Width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles. Elevation of summit, 13,675 feet.

HALEAKALA, MAUI.

The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the world.

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation to summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 1,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.
 Width of Valley, 2 miles.
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,700 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

Standard and Local Time.

The Standard Time of the Hawaiian Islands is that of Longitude $157^{\circ} 30'$ W., 10 h. 30 m. slower than Greenwich Time. The time of sunrise and sunset given in the tables is of course local time; to correct this to standard time, add or subtract a correction corresponding with the differences between $157^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of the station.

The corrections would be for the following stations:

Niihau	+10:8 m	Wailuku, Maui	— 4:0 m
Mana, Kauai	+ 9:0 m	Haiku, Maui	— 4:8 m
Koloa, Kauai	+ 7:9 m	Hana, Maui	— 6:0 m
Kilauea, Kauai	+ 7:3 m	Kailua, Hawaii	— 6:2 m
Waialua, Oahu	+ 2:5 m	Kohala, Hawaii	— 7:0 m
Kahuku, Oahu	+ 2:0 m	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	— 8:0 m
Honolulu, Oahu	+ 1:5 m	Punaluu, Hawaii	— 8:0 m
Kalae, Molokai	— 2:0 m	Ookala, Hawaii	— 9:0 m
Lanai	— 2:5 m	Hilo, Hawaii	— 9:8 m
Lahaina, Maui	— 3:0 m		

Total Population by Districts and Islands — Comparative, 1900 and 1910.

From Census Bulletin, Washington, D. C.

HAWAII	1900	1910	OAHU	1900	1910
Hilo	19,785	22,545	Honolulu	39,306	52,183
Puna	5,128	6,834	Ewa	9,689	14,627
Kau	3,854	4,078	Waianae	1,008	1,958
North Kona	3,819	3,377	Waialua	3,285	6,770
South Kona	2,372	3,191	Koolauloa	2,372	3,204
North Kohala	4,366	5,398	Koolaupoko	2,844	3,251
South Kohala	600	922			
Hamakua	6,919	9,037		58,504	81,993
			Midway		35
MAUI	47,843	55,382	KAUAI		
			Waimea	5,714	7,987
Lahaina	4,352	4,787	Niihau	172	208
Wailuku	7,953	11,742	Koloa	4,564	5,769
Hana	5,276	3,241	Kawaihau	3,220	2,580
Makawao	7,236	8,855	Hanalei	2,630	2,457
			Lihue	4,434	4,951
	24,797	28,625			
Molokai	3,123	1,791		20,734	23,952
Lanai		131	Total whole group	154,001	191,909

Population in 1910 by Age, Groups, Sex and Race.

COLOR OR RACE	Under 21 yrs.		21 yrs. and over		All ages		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTAL
Hawaiian	5,513	5,404	7,926	7,198	13,439	12,602	26,041
Caucasian-Hawn.	2,956	2,813	1,482	1,521	4,438	4,334	8,772
Asiatic-Hawn.	1,363	1,391	449	531	1,812	1,922	3,734
Portuguese	6,599	6,508	4,974	4,222	11,573	10,730	22,303
Porto Rican	1,315	1,216	1,563	796	2,878	2,012	4,890
Spanish	610	569	468	343	1,078	912	1,990
Other Caucasian	2,359	2,244	6,896	3,368	9,255	5,612	14,867
Chinese	3,453	2,930	13,695	1,596	17,148	4,526	21,674
Japanese	12,989	11,016	41,794	13,875	54,783	24,891	79,674
Korean	400	306	3,531	296	3,931	602	4,533
Black and Mulatto ...	191	196	224	84	415	280	695
All Other	1,355	245	994	142	2,349	387	2,736
Total	39,103	34,838	83,996	33,972	123,099	68,810	191,909

Population of Honolulu, various census periods.

1890	22,907	1896	29,926
1900	39,300	1910	52,183

Population Hilo Township, 1910.....6,745.

POPULATION OF HAWAII, CENSUS OF 1910.

Preliminary statement of details issued by Census Bureau, showing the distribution of the native born population of Hawaii by color or race and of the foreign born population of that territory by country of birth. These figures have been obtained from the earlier tabulations of the returns of the Thirteenth Census and are, therefore, subject to possible revision by reason of later tabulations, but it is hardly probable that such revision will materially affect the figures as given.

The native born population numbers 98,157, distributed by color or race as follows: Hawaiian, 26,041; Caucasian Hawaiian, 8,772; Asiatic Hawaiian 3,734; Portuguese, 13,766; Porto Rican, 4,830; Spanish, 357; other Caucasian, 9,917; Chinese, 7,195; Japanese, 19,889; Korean, 362; Black, 98; Mulatto, 504; and all other, 2,632.

Of the total native born population, the Hawaiian, Caucasian Hawaiian, and the Asiatic Hawaiian, together, formed 39.3 per cent.; the Chinese, 7.3 per cent.; the Japanese, 20.3 per cent.; the Portuguese, 14 per cent.; and the Porto Rican, 5 per cent.

The foreign born population totals 93,752, distributed by country of birth, as follows:

Australia, 150; Austria, 170; Azores, 444; Belgium, 24; Bulgaria, 2; Canada, 349; Canada, French, 5; Cape Verde Islands, 19; Central America, 6; China, 14,486; Cuba, 9; Denmark, 57; England, 629; Finland, 22; France, 76; Germany, 905; Greece, 31; Holland, 27; Hungary, 6; Ireland, 234; Italy, 36; Japan, 59,800; Luxemburg, 1; Mexico, 20; Newfoundland, 3; Norway, 200; Poland, 4; Portugal, 7,585; Roumania, 4; Russia, 1,073; Scotland, 532; South America, 47; Spain, 1,622; Sweden, 103; Switzerland, 28; Turkey in Asia, 1; Turkey in Europe, 5; Wales, 22; At Sea, 83; other countries, 4,932; including Africa, 13; Asia, N. S., 10; Atlantic Islands, 450; Europe, N. S., 1; Great Britain, N. S., 2; India, 34; Korea, 4,172; Pacific Islands, 216; Turkey, N. S., 4; and West Indies, 30.

Of the total foreign born population, the Chinese formed 15.5 per cent.; the Japanese, 63.8 per cent.; the Portuguese, 8.1 per cent.; and the Korean, 4.5.

The foreign born population of the Island of Hawaii numbers, 28,151; of Kahoolawe, 1; of Kauai, 13,415; of Lanai, 19; of Maui, 14,196; of Midway, 29; of Molokai, 254; of Niihau, 26; and of Oahu, 37,661.

Of the 14,486 Chinese, there are 8,492 on Oahu; 2,246 on Hawaii; 1,919 on Maui; 1,743 on Kauai; 1 on Lanai; 4 on Midway; and 81 on Molokai.

Of the 59,800 Japanese, Oahu shelters 20,563; Hawaii, 20,341; Maui, 9,724; Kauai, 9,018; Kahoolawe, 1; Lanai, 10; Midway, 13; Molokai, 105; and Niihau, 25.

There are 3,394 Portuguese on Oahu; 1,777 on Hawaii; 1,337 on Maui; 1,071 on Kauai; and 6 on Molokai.

The Koreans number 1,525 on Hawaii; 1,024 on Oahu; 873 on Kauai; 728 on Maui; 7 on Lanai; and 15 on Molokai.

Of the 254 foreign born persons living on the Island of Molokai there are 81 Chinese, or 31.9 per cent.; 105 Japanese, or 41.3 per cent.; 15 Koreans, or 5.9 per cent.; 14 Germans, or 5.5 per cent.; 3 Belgians, 4 Canadians, 1 Dane, 4 Englishmen, 1 Frenchman, 2 Hollanders, 3 Irish, 2 Norwegians, 6 Portuguese, 1 Russian, 1 Scotchman, 2 Spaniards, 3 Swedes, 1 Swiss, 2 born at sea, 2 Pacific Islanders, and 1 West Indian.

Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands— Census Periods 1860-1910.

Islands	1860	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900	1910
Hawaii..	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,994	26,754	33,285	46,843	55,382
Maui....	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726	24,797	28,623
Oahu....	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205	58,504	81,993
Kauai...	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	* 8,935	11,643	15,228	20,562	23,744
Molokai	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	}	2,652	2,307	2,504	1,791
Lanai....	646	394	348	214	} 2614	174	105	619	131
Niihau....	647	325	233	177	.....	216	164	172	208
Kahoolawe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Midway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Total..	69,800	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,900	109,020	154,001	191,909
All Foreigners	2,716	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	69,516	116,366	153,362
Hawaiians ...	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,228	40,622	39,504	37,635	38,547

* Including Niihau.

Vital Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1912.

For Fiscal Year ending June, compiled from Board of Health Report.
Table of Births, Marriages and Deaths by Counties.

ISLANDS, ETC.	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Honolulu	1,430	2,051	1,057
Other Districts of Oahu County	732	89	280
Hawaii County	1,456	359	875
Maui County	906	272	534
Kalawao County	12	15	68
Kauai County	611	96	257
Total, 1911-12	5,147	2,882	3,071
“ 1910-11	4,494	2,266	3,297
“ 1909-10	4,302	1,959	2,941

Births and Deaths by Nationalities and Counties, 1912.

NATIONALITY	Honolulu		Other dist. Oahu		Hawaii		Maui		Kalawao		Kauai		TOTAL	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
American...	100	71	15	15	8	6	11	5	.....	.....	1	.....	135	97
British.....	26	28	1	.....	11	3	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	45	34
Chinese.....	264	131	41	15	58	39	43	20	.....	6	38	14	444	225
German.....	12	10	2	.....	8	8	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	31	18
Hawaiian...	187	342	64	69	169	221	150	182	9	59	70	59	649	932
Part Haw'n	290	104	46	16	114	22	136	40	1	3	38	15	625	200
Japanese....	398	202	431	111	575	337	350	185	1	.....	266	107	2,021	942
Portuguese	101	109	77	23	316	123	142	61	1	.....	117	28	754	344
Porto Rican	10	12	34	13	112	47	25	11	.....	.....	38	8	219	91
Spanish.....	20	8	13	12	54	19	17	6	.....	.....	17	8	121	53
Filipino.....	5	10	2	2	13	29	9	7	.....	.....	9	11	38	59
Others.....	17	30	6	4	18	21	14	14	.....	.....	10	7	65	76
Total.....	1,430	1,057	732	280	1,456	875	906	534	12	68	611	257	5,147	3,071

Population by Race and Sex, 1910, and Per Cent of Change Since 1900.

RACES	Total Populat'n	Native Born	Foreign Born	Males	Females	% of Change
Hawaiian	26,041	26,041	.....	13,439	12,602	12.58 dec.
Caucas'n-Haw..	8,772	8,772	.....	4,448	4,334	} 59.35 inc.
Asiatic-Haw...	3,734	3,734	.....	1,812	1,922	
Portuguese	22,303	13,766	8,537	11,573	10,730	42.28 "
Spanish	1,990	357	1,633	1,078	912	new
Porto Rican ...	4,890	4,830	.....	2,878	2,012	"
Other Caucas'n	14,867	9,917	4,950	9,255	5,612	40.56 inc.
Chinese.....	21,674	7,195	14,479	17,148	4,526	15.87 dec.
Japanese.....	79,674	19,889	59,785	54,783	24,891	30.37 inc.
Korean	4,533	362	4,171	3,931	602	} 146.03 "
Black and Ml'to	695	602	93	415	280	
All Others.....	2,736	2,632	104	2,349	387	
Total ..	191,909	98,157	93,752	123,099	68,810	24.62 ^{net} inc.

Estimated Japanese Population in Hawaii, June, 1912.

Compiled by Dr. A. Marques.

Enumerated in the Census of April 15, 1910.

MALES— 54,783. Born in Japan..... 59,785 } Total.... 79,674
 FEMALES—24,889. Born here..... 19,889 }

Arrivals and Departures since the Census.

PERIOD	ARRIVALS			Total	DEPARTURES			Total
	Men	Women	Child'n		Men	Women	Child'n	
1910, May to Dec..	408	694	56	1,156	995	369	427	1,751
1911, Jan. to Dec..	873	1,760	116	2,749	1,863	739	966	3,568
1912, Jan. to June..	775	1,049	117	1,941	810	365	437	1,612
Totals	2,056	3,508	289	5,848	3,628	1,473	1,830	6,931

Excess of departures over arrivals 1,083

Deducted from total in census, 79,674, leaves net 78,591

Excess of

	Births	Deaths	Births	
1910-11	1,726	1,030	696	} Total in two years, 1,875
1911-12	2,021	942	1,079	

added to the net population, makes ... 80,366

Total net increase since the Census..... 692

The above table of Japanese arrivals and departures shows that the Japanese population here has decreased in grown up men by 1,572, and in children by 1,541, through excess of departures, while the number of women has increased by 2,030 over the departures. This proves that at present the incoming Japanese are largely women, "picture brides," and that the real increase is due essentially to local births, which will naturally grow more numerous with the influx of women. Among total births the sexes are nearly equal.

TABLE OF FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, CENSUS 1910.

Prepared for the Hawaiian Annual by the Census Bureau.

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Increase. ¹
			Number or amount.
Population	191,909	154,001	37,908
Number of all farms	4,320	2,273	2,047
Approximate land area.....acres	² 4,127,360	² 4,127,360	.....
Land in farms	2,590,600	2,609,613	—19,013
Improved land in farms	305,053	294,545	10,508
Average acres per farm	599.7	1,148.1	—548.4
Value all farm property	\$96,363,229	\$74,084,988	\$22,278,241
Land	78,132,945	56,484,061	21,648,884
Buildings	4,798,756	3,545,895	1,252,861
Implements and machinery	9,024,328	11,484,890	—2,460,562
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	4,407,200	2,570,142	1,837,058
Average value per farm:			
All farm property	22,306	32,593	—10,287
Land	18,086	24,850	—6,764
Buildings	1,111	1,560	—449
Implements and machinery	2,089	5,053	—2,964
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	1,020	1,131	—111
Average value of land per acre.....	30.16	21.64	8.52
Average value of land and buildings per acre	32.01	23.00	90.1

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Area given is total area as area for land only is not obtainable.

Cane and Cane Products, Territory of Hawaii, Census 1910.

SUGAR CANE PRODUCT.	Number Farms Reporting.	Acres.	Product.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Total cane grown 1909 ¹ .	1,028	65,687	4,240,238	Tons	\$26,305.747
Total, 1899 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,762,996
Cane grown	184	186,230	2,239,376	Tons	.....
Cane sold as such...	138	.....	172,544	Tons	729.481
Molasses made ....	....	.....	24,066,401	Gals.	8,000
Sugar made	42	.....	504,566,000	Pounds	18,025.515

¹ Reports show that all cane grown was sold as such.

² Including 3,780,740 gallons which had no selling value.

FARM RETURNS, CENSUS 1910.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	Animals.			Av'ge value.
	No. Farms Reporting.	No.	Value.	
Total	2,925	.....	\$4,292,945	.....
Cattle	642	145,029	2,279,026	15.71
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	479	6,861	235,321	34.30
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	326	66,881	1,045,420	15.63
Heifers born in 1909	361	15,509	140,958	9.18
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910	362	8,582	56,404	6.58
Steers and bulls born in 1909	254	13,843	137,387	9.62
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	244	33,362	657,470	19.71
Horses	2,253	15,856	786,207	49.58
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909	2,230	14,152	752,676	53.19
Colts born in 1909	217	1,376	27,892	20.27
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	106	328	5,639	17.19
Mules	494	7,956	918,644	115.47
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909 ..	477	7,738	914,286	118.16
Mule colts born in 1909	34	186	3,752	20.17
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910 ..	17	32	606	18.04
Asses and burros	607	1,759	19,726	11.21
Swine	1,396	20,484	136,116	6.64
Hogs and pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	1,271	10,990	97,552	8.88
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	636	9,494	38,564	4.06
Sheep	31	76,710	137,476	1.79
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910	27	38,194	76,225	2.00
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910	23	22,109	47,473	2.15
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910	18	16,416	13,778	0.84
Goats	44	4,451	3,057	0.69
Carabaos (Chinese buffalo)	75	390	12,683	31.79

FARM RETURNS CONTINUED, CENSUS 1910.

PRODUCTS.	No. Farms Reporting.	No. or Quantity.	Unit.	Total Value.
Dairy cows on farms, April 15, 1910	479	6,861	Head	\$
On farms reporting in 1909	241	4,896	Head	.....
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909	227	4,764	Head	.....
Specified dairy products, 1909:				.....
Milk .....	...	1,028,096	Gals.	.....
Butter made	82	54,133	Lbs.	21,792
Milk sold	108	740,184	Gals.	190,030
Cream sold	4	5,064	Gals.	3,659
Butter sold	44	44,713	Lbs.	18,233
Total receipts from sales, 1909 .....	...	.....	.....	211,922
Total value, all products, 1909 .....	...	.....	.....	215,481

Farm Returns Continued, Census 1910.

	No. farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	Wool produced.		
			Fleeces (No.).	Weight (Lbs.)	Value.
Sheep of shearing age, April 15, 1910	31	60,294	.....	.....	\$ .....
Wool produced, as reported, 1909	12	57,750	72,570	334,955	52,414
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909 .....	..	.....	75,767	359,699	56,293
1899 .....	..	.....	93,719	424,228	53,686
Decrease, 1899 to 1909 ....	..	.....	17,952	64,529	12,507
Per cent of decrease ....	..	.....	19.2	15.2	14.7

¹ Increase.

Farm Returns Continued, Census 1910.

KIND.	No. Farms Reporting.	1910 (April 15)	Value.	1900 (June 1)
		No. Fowls, etc.		No. of Fowls.
Total	2,308	95,667	\$65,310	58,143
Chickens	2,273	64,136	47,115	31,888
Turkeys	88	1,742	4,764	4,672
Ducks	292	25,711	12,167	21,508
Geese	30	161	380	75
Guinea fowls	11	341	167	(1)
Pigeons	61	3,576	717	(2)
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909	1,696	Doz. 328,224	94,957	.....

¹ Included with chickens.² Not reported.

TABLE OF FRUIT PRODUCTS, AS PER CENSUS 1910.

CROP.	Trees or vines of bearing age. 1910.		Trees or vines of bearing age. 1910.		Product.	
	Farms Reporting.	No.	Farms Reporting.	No.	1909.	1899.
Orchard fruits, total	...	1 5,869	...	1 6,214	2 356	2 1,046
Apples	19	372	13	116	12	26
Peaches and nectarines	301	5,416	109	6,086	344	1,020
Grapes	210	16,992	92	41,933	3 229,643	3 29,310
Nuts ⁴						
Cocoanuts	128	32,777	102	36,645	5 136,827	5 8,350
Tropical fruits, total	...	23,597,436	...	12,169,447	...	...
Avacado	423	3,575	466	5,082	3 63,247	(6)
Bananas	653	261,601	232	74,505	7 333,069	7 141,653
Bread fruit	159	4,408	25	201	8 820	(6)
Figs	362	2,139	124	815	3 14,006	3 21,440
Lemons	154	575	133	725	9 83	9 102
Limes	167	6,128	140	2,485	3 956	9 1,536
Mangoes	273	2,224	99	493	9 2,265	9 3,368
Oranges	568	4,600	518	5,964	9 2,502	9 3,368
Papaya	595	38,045	114	5,228	8 22,078	(6)
Pineapples	319	23,267,929	208	12,031,003	5 12,361,695	5 116,560
Pomeles	42	173	17	184	9 93	9 1
All other	16	5,859	20	42,762	3 26,910	3 2,365,040

¹ Includes small number of pear, plum, prunes, apricots and mulberry trees with no product reported. ² Bushels. ³ Pounds. ⁴ Small number of pecan, almond, walnut and other nut trees, not of bearing age were reported. ⁵ Number. ⁶ No separate report. ⁷ Bunches. ⁸ Bags. ⁹ Boxes.

FARM RETURNS CONTINUED, CENSUS 1910.

CROP.	Farms Report- ing.	Acres Harvested	Quantity.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Grains and seeds with acreage report, total	1,268	12,838	46,812,526	Lbs.	\$1,130,356
Corn	522	3,190	4,691,675	Lbs.	53,337
Rice	503	9,425	41,827,900	Lbs.	1,068,293
Dry edible beans ..	171	169	211,471	Lbs.	5,564
Dry peas	21	14	8,875	Lbs.	201
Peanuts	42	20	35,070	Lbs.	1,684
Soy beans	9	20	37,535	Lbs.	1,277
Coarse forage	87	593	6,106	Tons	41,300
Coffee	709	3,727	9,834,026	Lbs.	213,085
Cotton	5	37	5,500	Lbs.	1,291
Potatoes	322	353	973,205	Lbs.	15,286
Sweet potatoes and yams	373	270	1,210,389	Lbs.	12,791
Other vegetables	1,199	1,913	.....	....	321,897
Tobacco	20	48	80,475	Lbs.	18,326
Sisal	9	....	6,793,000	Lbs.	11,612
Rubber	14	....	6	Lbs.	12
Starch	2	....	3	Bags	14
Flowers and plants..	2	3	.....	....	4,045
Strawberries	29	20	31,952	Quarts	2,396

Estimate of Filipino Population, June 30, 1912.

Compiled from Board of Immigration and Health Reports.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Deaths over Births.	Net.
1905-09	1,029	48	65*	4,179
1910	3,349	86		
6 Months, 1911	801	422	39	340
1911-12	3,038	156	21	2,861
Total	8,217	712	125	7,380

* Estimated.

Table of Russian Immigration, October, 1909, to June, 1912.

Compiled by Dr. A. Marques, Vice Consul for Russia.

ARRIVALS					DEPARTURES				
	Men	Women	Chil- dren	Totals		Men	Women	Chil- dren	Totals
1909.					1909.				
October	94	59	71	224	None .....	...	...	...
November	8	6	5	19	1910.				
December	7	2	3	12	Jan. to June...	100	28	43	171
1910.					July to Dec....	282	118	134	532
February	230	69	88	387	1911.				
March	239	81	142	462	Jan. to June...	54	35	28	117
April	8	5	9	22	July to Dec....	13	15	22	50
May	165	76	115	356	1912.				
June	90	72	151	313	January	11	5	2	18
July-Dec.	4	1	4	9	March	3	1	1	5
1911.					April	2	1	0	3
Jan. to June...	1	0	0	1	May	19	15	23	57
August	2	1	2	5	June	3	4	7	14
October	4	3	4	11					
December	7	3	5	15	Total depar- tures	487	222	260	969
1912.					Deaths of im- migrants	10	1	22	33
January	31	16	32	79	Deaths of chil- dren Hawai- ian born ....	...	...	15	15
February	3	1	3	7	Stowaways and sailors (est.)..	10	...	...	10
March	15	10	7	32					
April	27	12	25	64					
May	22	10	12	44					
June	4	2	7	13					
Total arrivals..	961	429	686	2,075	Total missing..	507	223	297	1,027
Born in U.S....	...	...	37	37					
Deduct depar- tures, etc. ..	961	429	722	2,112					
	507	223	297	1,027					
Present in Ter- ritory	454	206	425	1,085					

NOTE: There is a discrepancy in the totals of arrivals given in the President of Immigration Board's last report, wherein he counts more men and women and less children. But this, I understand, is due to the fact that he classes as men and women all the souls for which the Board has to pay full passage fare and the S. S. Companies charge full fare for all children above 12 years of age.

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii, 1911-12.

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC.

ISLANDS	PUBLIC SCHOOLS June 28, 1912.					PRIVATE SCHOOLS Dec. 31, 1911.		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
			Boys	Girls	Total			
Hawaii	61	186	4,031	3,379	7,410	8	28	846
Oahu	35	225	4,840	3,953	8,793	32	237	4,292
Maui, Molokai....	43	111	2,190	1,758	3,948	9	30	923
Kauai	17	69	1,904	1,697	3,601	2	5	96
Totals.....	156	591	12,965	10,787	23,752	51	300	6,157

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

CLASS	Schools	TEACHERS			PUPILS		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public Schools.....	156	120	462	582	12,965	10,787	23,752
Private "	51	78	222	300	3,270	2,887	6,157
Totals.....	207	198	684	882	16,235	13,674	29,909

AGES OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS	Under 6	6-15	Over 15	Total
Public Schools.....	180	22,706	866	23,752
Private "	1,201	3,873	1,083	6,157
Total	1,381	26,579	1,949	29,909

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

	Public	Private		Public	Private
Hawaiians.....	3,453	800	Chinese.....	2,471	810
Part Hawaiians...	2,765	1,310	Japanese	8,368	930
Americans	459	710	Porto Ricans.....	510	68
English.....	85	52	Korean	274	119
Germans	179	129	Other Foreigners..	974	121
Portuguese	4,214	1,117			
			Total.....	23,752	6,157

The nationality of teachers in all schools of the Islands, 1910-11, was as follows: Hawaiian, 83; Part Hawaiian, 175; American, 374, English, 37; Germans, 13; Portuguese, 55; Chinese, 25; Japanese, 6; Korean, 4; other Foreigners, 27; Total, 799.

**Value Domestic Mdse. shipments to the United States from
Hawaii for fiscal years ending June 30, 1911 and 1912.**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles.	1911	1912
Animals.....	\$ 261	\$ 638
Art Works, Paintings, etc.....	2,450	1,146
Books and printed matter.....	10,392	6,703
Beeswax.....	11,539	10,131
Breadstuffs.....	7,787	5,983
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	14,530	20,111
Coffee.....	346,507	336,343
Cotton and manufactures of.....	2,753	979
Fertilizers.....	6,105	15,940
Fibers and textiles.....	15,161	34,735
Fish.....	317	129
Fruits and nuts.....	2,173,218	2,744,042
Hides and skins.....	121,037	110,450
Honey.....	52,004	35,973
India Rubber, crude.....	60	3,811
Jewelry.....	.....	514
Machinery and parts of.....	1,717	4,877
Marble and stone.....	69	76
Meat products, tallow.....	4,166	11,936
Molasses and syrup.....	89,708	77,241
Musical instruments.....	2,020	5,614
Natural history specimens.....	135	5,000
Oils.....	272	331
Paper and manufactures of.....	500	994
Photographic goods.....	367	.....
Pineapple juice.....	224,131	136,982
Rice.....	290,078	212,146
Spirits, Wines, etc.....	2,622	8,408
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....	1,096	894
Sugar, brown.....	35,612,887	48,143,530
Sugar, refined.....	1,091,769	1,817,979
Tobacco leaf and manufactures of.....	40	.....
Unmanufactured.....	4,114	94,978
Vegetables.....	11,586	4,882
Wood and manufactures of.....	146,878	64,097
Wool, raw.....	53,140	61,780
Wool, manufactures of.....	6,432	379
All other articles.....	4,589	9,471
Total shipments Hawaiian products.....	\$40,312,437	\$53,989,223
Returned shipments merchandise.....	867,758	1,066,593
Shipments foreign merchandise.....	27,456	20,254
Total to United States.....	\$41,207,651	\$55,076,070

Import Values from United States for fiscal year ending June, 1912.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles.	Domestic Mdse.
Agricultural Implements	\$ 53,634
Animals ..	328,229
Art Works	10,352
Automobiles, and parts of	930,619
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	163,564
Boots and Shoes	371,831
Brass, and manufactures of	73,020
Breadstuffs ..	2,423,401
Brooms and Brushes	34,403
Candles ..	10,243
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of ..	199,418
Cement ..	190,350
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	379,624
Clocks, Watches, and parts of	27,984
Coal ..	13,625
Cocoa and Chocolate	30,168
Coffee, prepared	16,536
Copper, and manufactures of	48,715
Cork, manufactures of	8,377
Cotton, manufactures of, and clothing ..	2,367,693
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	80,057
Eggs ..	37,282
Explosives ..	235,953
Fertilizers ..	941,329
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of ..	119,370
Fish ..	447,863
Fruits and Nuts	307,867
Furniture of Metal	34,312
Glass and Glassware	196,307
Grease, lubricating, etc.	14,687
Hair and manufactures of	1,636
Hay ..	247,544
Household and Personal Effects	131,328
India Rubber, manufactures of	399,552
Instruments for scientific purposes, telephones, etc.	225,386
Iron and Steel and manufactures of	183,760
Sheets and Plates, etc.	816,500
Builders' Hardware, etc.	455,430
Machinery, Machines, parts of	857,644
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.	1,943,601
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver ..	50,770
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.	43,864
Lead and manufactures of	81,862
Leather and manufactures of	231,545
Marble, Stone and manufactures of	56,185

Import Values from United States for 1912—Continued.

Articles.	Domestic Mdse.
Motor Boats	\$ 5,246
Musical Instruments	65,462
Naval Stores	22,713
Oil Cloth	16,254
Oils: Animal	599
Mineral, Crude	956,093
Refined, etc.	749,410
Vegetable	77,200
Paints, Pigments and Colors	241,429
Paper and manufactures of	392,200
Perfumery, etc.	28,270
Phonographs, etc.	34,428
Photographic Goods	92,372
Plated Ware	25,652
Provisions, etc., Beef Products	71,507
Hog and other Meat Products	417,325
Dairy Products	458,228
Rice	15,229
Seeds	9,295
Silk and manufactures of	62,418
Soap; Toilet and other	193,517
Spirits, etc., Malt Liquors	206,128
Spirits, distilled	153,999
Wines	364,706
Starch	17,366
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of	66,194
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup	53,019
Confectionery	83,669
Tin and manufactures of	69,017
Tobacco, manufactures of	762,466
Toys	40,508
Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags	56,071
Varnish	20,296
Vegetables	364,576
Wood and manufactures of—	
Logs and round timber	32,918
Lumber, Shingles, etc.	1,239,668
Doors, Sash, Blinds and all other	315,621
Furniture	245,401
Wool and manufactures of	5,370
Zinc, manufactures of	202,672
All other articles	360,841
Total domestic merchandise	\$24,418,671
Total value foreign merchandise from U. S.	229,234

Hawaii's Commerce with U. S. and Foreign Countries.

Total Import with Export Values for 1911 and 1912.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Austria-Hungary.....	\$ 2,380	\$ 6,166	\$ 174	\$ 263
Belgium.....	33,494	13,656	400	963
Canada.....	32,829	22,788	29,171	45,579
Great Britain.....	566,198	711,602	45,955	86,719
Germany.....	591,349	364,412	41,345	110,120
France.....	16,530	13,786	2,126	19,651
Italy.....	10,211	3,007	.....	175
Netherlands.....	15,020	2,038	.....	5,134
Norway.....	680	2,717	.....	180
Portugal.....	790	1,892	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	261	329	.....	.....
Sweden.....	4,317	4,514	.....	.....
Chile.....	532,376	590,589	.....	.....
China.....	22,463	17,408	6,329	6,644
East Indies.....	557,944	630,633	955	1,156
Hong Kong.....	305,176	329,814	20,081	3,704
Japan.....	2,022,698	2,414,346	274,744	26,845
Australasia.....	295,435	332,595	7,774	8,363
Oceania.....	75,614	47,343	1,920	2,830
Korea.....	1,038	2,232	110	45
Philippines.....	102,977	83,995	297,958	54,220
United States*.....	21,925,177	24,647,905	41,207,651	55,076,070
All other.....	669	2,582	1,490	682
Total.....	\$27,115,626	\$30,246,349	\$41,938,293	\$55,449,343

* Not including coin shipments.

Exports and Imports for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Exports—Domestic produce to United States.....	\$55,055,816
Foreign produce to United States.....	20,254
Coin shipments to United States.....	697,932
Domestic produce to Foreign Countries.....	358,660
Foreign produce to Foreign Countries.....	14,604

Total export value.....\$56,147,275

Imports—Domestic produce from United States.....	\$24,418,671
Foreign produce from United States.....	229,234
Coin shipments from United States.....	1,696,500
Produce from Foreign Countries.....	5,598,444

Total import value\$31,942,849

Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped to U. S. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw	pounds.....	1,172,210,960	\$48,143,530
Sugar, refined	"	32,954,550	1,817,979
Coffee, raw	"	2,128,968	335,641
Rice	"	4,674,617	212,146
Fibers, sisal.....	tons.....	334	34,499
Fruits: Fresh Bananas.....	bunches....	200,450	122,754
Fresh Pineapples.....	.....	.....	50,316
All other.....	.....	.....	27
Canned Pineapples.....	.....	.....	2,567,564
Preserved Pineapples....	.....	.....	18
All other.....	.....	.....	3,156
Pineapple Juice.....	.....	.....	136,982
Beeswax	pounds.....	35,172	10,131
Honey .....	.....	.....	35,973
Rum	gallons.....	9,064	8,358
Molasses	"	1,734,318	77,241
Tobacco, unmnfrd, leaf.....	pounds.....	167,278	94,978
Hides	"	1,348,848	110,446
Wool, raw	"	383,781	61,780
Timber, lumber & unmnfrd wood..	.....	.....	55,781

United States Points of Hawaiian Supplies and Value.

Fiscal Years 1911-1912 Compared.

Customs Districts.	1911	1912
Baltimore.....	\$ 44,002	\$.....
Newport News.....	44,598	.....
New York.....	4,044,636	4,725,151
Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	26,590	.....
Humboldt.....	52,797	74,423
Los Angeles.....	190,313	178,860
Philadelphia.....	35,457	.....
Portland.....	9,620	28,945
Puget Sound.....	2,509,956	3,604,635
San Francisco.....	14,648,674	15,778,938
Astoria.....	10,570	27,719

Passengers from and to Hawaii, fiscal year 1912.

Compiled from Custom House and Bureau of Immigration.

Ports	Arrivals from			Departures to		
	Cabin	Steerage	Total	Cabin	Steerage	Total
Auckland	91	9	100	34	6	40
Brisbane	3	.....	3	1*	.....	1
Funchal . . . . .	.....	126	126	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	3	2,178	2,181	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	125	3,664	3,789	154	744	898
Kobe	37	2,456	2,493	14	1,318	1,332
Manila . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	50	113	163
Nagasaki	2	419	421	6	1	7
Oporto . . . . .	.....	997	997	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	5,582	2,429	8,011	5,320	1,908	7,228
Shanghai	39	2	41	12	30	42
Suva	47	12	59	13	6	19
Sydney	252	49	301	276	29	305
Victoria	50	8	58	31	12	43
Vancouver	418	73	491	335	52	387
Valparaiso	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama	381	936	1,317	389	2,230	2,619
Villefranche	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,036	13,358	20,394	6,635	6,449	13,084

* To Fannings Island.

No record of passengers by U. S. Transports.

Arrivals and Departures of Aliens, Honolulu and Foreign Ports, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Courtesy R. L. Halsey, Inspector in Charge Immigration Service.

Nationality.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Japanese	3,487	2,593
Chinese	404	615
Korean	26	60
Spanish	2,154	13
Portuguese	1,115	7
English	302	279
East Indian	5	.....
Irish	39	20
Scotch	112	68
German	44	32
Greek	13	1
Russian	259	37
French	12	8
All other	57	30
Total	8,029	3,763

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entering and Clearing at all Ports, District of Hawaii, 1912.

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons.
Honolulu — Coastwise.....	246	800,606	228	682,466
Foreign.....	124	511,070	135	607,696
Hilo — Coastwise.....	29	21,406	33	37,897
Foreign.....	1	598	..	.....
Kahului — Coastwise.....	13	19,245	13	14,436
Foreign.....	3	3,055	2	5,320
Mahukona—Coastwise.....	10	5,975	15	9,347
Foreign.....	2	1,397	..	.....
Koloa — Coastwise.....	3	6,963	3	1,947
Total.....	431	1,370,315	429	1,359,109

Value Carrying Trade to and from District of Hawaii, 1912.

Nationality.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....	\$25,649,498	\$55,339,436
British.....	1,051,006	87,461
French.....	16,078	.....
German.....	348,577	.....
Japanese.....	1,563,306	22,541
Norwegian.....	63,282	.....
All Other.....	2,575	.....
Total.....	\$28,694,322	\$55,449,438

Nationality of Plantation Labor, December 31, 1911, and August 31, 1912.

[Courtesy Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Ass'n.]

	1911	1912		1911	1912
Americans	678	690	Japanese	27,039	26,462
Spanish	840	1,583	Chinese	2,701	2,318
Portuguese	3,960	4,705	Koreans	1,925	1,588
Russians	202	282	Filipinos	3,538	5,993
Hawaiians	1,305	1,538	Others	280	294
Porto Ricans	1,800	1,657			
			Total	44,268	46,930

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance, etc., from 1880.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess export Values.	Custom house Receipts.
1880.....	\$ 3,673,268.41	\$ 4,968,444.87	\$ 1,295,176.46	\$ 402,181.63
1881.....	4,547,978.64	6,885,436.56	2,337,457.92	523,192.01
1882.....	4,974,510.01	8,299,019.70	3,324,506.69	505,390.98
1883.....	5,624,240.09	8,133,343.88	2,509,103.79	577,332.87
1884.....	4,637,514.22	8,856,610.30	4,219,096.08	551,736.59
1885.....	3,830,544.58	9,158,818.01	5,328,273.43	502,337.38
1886.....	4,877,738.73	10,565,885.58	5,688,146.85	580,444.04
1887.....	4,943,840.72	9,707,047.33	4,763,206.61	595,002.64
1888.....	4,540,887.46	17,707,598.76	7,166,711.30	546,142.63
1889.....	5,438,790.63	13,874,341.40	8,435,560.77	550,010.16
1890.....	6,962,201.13	13,142,829.48	6,180,628.35	695,956.91
1891.....	7,439,482.65	10,258,788.27	2,819,305.62	732,594.93
1892.....	4,028,295.31	8,060,087.21	4,031,791.90	494,385.10
1893.....	4,363,177.58	10,818,158.09	6,454,980.51	545,754.16
1894.....	5,104,481.43	9,140,794.56	4,036,313.13	522,855.41
1895.....	5,339,785.04	8,474,138.15	3,134,353.11	547,149.04
1896.....	6,063,652.41	15,515,230.13	9,451,577.72	656,895.82
1897.....	7,682,628.09	16,021,775.19	8,339,147.10	708,493.05
1898.....	10,368,815.09	17,346,744.79	6,977,929.70	896,675.70
1899.....	16,069,576.96	22,628,741.82	6,559,164.86	1,295,628.95
1900 (5½ mos.)	10,231,197.58	14,404,496.16	4,173,298.58	597,897.14
1901.....	24,964,693.43	29,342,697.00	4,378,003.57	1,264,862.78
1902.....	22,036,583.00	24,793,735.00	2,757,152.00	1,327,518.23
1903.....	13,982,485.00	26,275,438.00	12,292,953.00	1,193,677.83
1904.....	15,784,691.00	25,204,875.00	9,420,184.00	1,229,338.15
1905.....	14,718,483.00	36,174,526.00	21,456,043.00	1,043,340.38
1906.....	15,639,874.00	26,994,824.00	11,354,950.00	1,218,764.13
1907.....	18,662,434.00	29,303,695.00	10,641,261.00	1,458,843.48
1908.....	19,757,270.00	42,241,921.00	22,484,651.00	1,550,157.32
1909.....	22,241,041.00	42,281,777.00	20,040,736.00	1,396,379.91
1910.....	26,152,435.00	47,029,631.00	20,877,196.00	1,450,324.63
1911.....	28,065,626.00	42,666,197.00	14,600,571.00	1,654,761.34
1912.....	28,694,322.00	55,449,438.00	26,755,116.00	1,643,197.37

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for the Year 1911.

From Report of Insurance Commissioner.

Class.	Amount Written	Amount Premiums	Losses and Claims paid
Fire.....	\$26,527,407.86	\$ 549,456.92	\$ 95,494.35
Marine.....	67,791,598.57	334,560.43	38,152.85
Life.....	1,894,852.99	*543,077.53	534,341.52
Accident and Health.....	.....	22,416.37	2,202.23
Automobile.....	.....	14,741.49	5,773.99
Surety and Fidelity.....	.....	24,972.92	.....
Employers' Liability.....	.....	16,897.19	1,755.81
Plate Glass.....	.....	1,996.59	405.22
Burglary.....	.....	293.00	17.00
Total.....	\$96,213,859.42	\$ 1,508,358.44	\$ 678,143.00

* Of this amount \$68,259.59 is new business and \$474,817.94 renewals.

INSURANCE WRITTEN, PREMIUMS AND LOSSES PAID, TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
BY CALENDAR YEARS.

From Report of Insurance Commissioner

Year	Insurance written	Premiums	Renewal pre- miums—Life insurance	Total	Losses, claims, etc., paid
1903.....	\$36,134,526.63	\$ 542,999.94	\$371,077.68	\$ 914,077.62	\$252,264.84
1904.....	44,202,101.97	674,695.38	402,749.28	1,077,444.66	453,533.02
1905.....	57,492,660.00	751,308.00	430,602.00	1,181,910.00	332,173.00
1906.....	56,042,339.76	725,570.29	440,604.00	1,166,174.29	453,029.57
1907.....	56,833,943.38	709,481.88	442,581.03	1,152,062.91	138,510.20
1908.....	64,234,835.81	719,798.28	443,119.93	1,162,918.21	442,059.77
1909.....	82,303,550.03	872,709.72	448,759.28	1,321,469.00	486,733.00
1910.....	86,630,664.74	929,966.56	460,969.51	1,390,936.07	460,319.87
1911.....	96,213,859.42	1,033,540.50	474,817.94	1,508,358.44	678,143.00

Table of Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii, for Biennial Periods up to 1894, then Annually.

(From Official Reports.)

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1860.....	\$ 571,041.71	\$ 612,410.55	\$ 13,127.52	\$ 128,777.32
1862.....	528,039.92	606,893.33	507.40	188,671.86
1864.....	538,445.34	511,511.10	22,583.29	166,649.09
1866.....	721,104.30	566,241.02	169,059.34	182,974.60
1868.....	825,498.98	786,617.55	163,576.84	120,815.23
1870.....	834,112.65	930,550.29	61,580.20	126,568.68
1872.....	912,130.74	969,784.14	56,752.41	177,971.29
1874.....	1,136,523.95	1,192,511.79	746.57	355,050.76
1876.....	1,008,956.42	919,356.93	89,599.49	459,187.59
1878.....	1,151,713.45	1,110,471.90	130,841.04	444,800.00
1880.....	1,703,736.88	1,495,697.48	338,880.41	388,900.00
1882.....	2,070,259.94	2,282,599.33	126,541.05	299,200.00
1884.....	3,092,085.42	3,216,406.05	2,220.42	898,800.00
1886.....	3,010,654.61	3,003,700.18	9,174.85	1,065,600.00
1888.....	4,812,575.96	4,712,285.20	109,465.60	1,936,500.00
1890.....	3,632,106.85	3,250,510.35	491,152.10	2,599,502.94
1892.....	3,916,880.72	4,095,891.44	312,141.38	3,217,161.13
1894.....	3,587,204.98	3,715,232.83	184,113.53	3,417,459.87
1894.....	1,972,135.43	1,854,053.08	69,225.76	3,574,030.16
1895.....	2,050,729.41	2,284,179.92	302,676.27	3,764,335.03
1896.....	2,383,070.78	2,137,103.38	315,193.16	3,914,608.35
1897.....	2,659,434.16	2,617,822.89	456,804.43	4,390,146.65
1898.....	2,709,489.12	2,299,937.57	740,280.21	4,457,605.85
1899.....	3,854,231.50	3,038,638.38	1,531,784.29	4,890,351.49
1900.....	2,772,871.87	3,727,926.28	624,471.25	4,226,374.61
1901.....	2,140,297.36	2,576,685.53	75,994.97	939,970.31
1902.....	2,473,172.81	2,382,968.90	287,131.30	1,093,970.31
1903.....	2,387,715.88	2,603,194.20	73,181.63	2,185,000.00
1904.....	2,415,356.33	2,844,054.81	56,613.29	3,317,000.00
1905.....	2,354,783.37	2,240,731.55	59,408.49	3,861,000.00
1906.....	3,320,998.90	2,512,675.89	335,331.37	3,818,000.00
1907.....	2,716,624.00	2,665,845.74	348,216.51	3,718,000.00
1908.....	2,551,522.21	2,508,001.51	391,737.19	3,979,000.00
1909.....	3,051,526.81	3,160,875.81	453,106.76	3,959,000.00
1910.....	3,641,245.35	3,435,082.87	845,218.51	4,079,000.00
1911.....	3,482,560.84	3,730,765.16	822,282.07	4,004,000.00
1912.....	4,846,204.11	4,224,795.07	2,327,844.00	5,454,000.00

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1912.

Fire Claims Bonds issued.....	\$ 110,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds, 1903-04.....	1,000,000
Public Improvement 4¼% Bonds, 1904-05.....	1,000,000
Refund Bonds, 1905, 4%.....	600,000
Public Improvement 3¼% Bonds.....	1,210,000
Public Improvement 4% Bonds.....	1,500,000

Total Bonds Outstanding\$5,454,000

Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Statistics.

Year	Sugar.		Molasses.		Total export Value.
	Pounds	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	
1875.....	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388.82	93,722	\$ 12,183.85	\$ 1,228,572.68
1876.....	26,072,429	1,272,334.53	130,073	19,510.95	1,291,845.48
1877.....	25,575,965	1,777,529.57	151,462	22,719.30	1,800,248.87
1878.....	38,431,458	2,701,731.50	93,136	12,107.68	2,713,839.18
1879.....	49,020,972	3,109,566.65	87,475	9,622.52	3,119,185.91
1880.....	63,584,871	4,322,711.48	198,355	29,753.52	4,352,464.73
1881.....	93,789,483	5,395,399.54	263,587	31,630.44	5,427,020.98
1882.....	114,177,938	6,320,890.55	221,293	33,193.95	6,354,084.60
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981.12	193,997	34,819.46	7,147,800.58
1884.....	142,654,923	7,328,896.67	110,530	16,579.50	7,345,476.17
1885.....	171,350,314	8,356,061.94	57,941	7,050.00	8,363,111.94
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132.12	113,137	14,501.76	9,789,633.88
1887.....	212,703,647	8,694,964.07	71,222	10,522.76	8,705,486.83
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883.09	47,965	5,900.40	10,824,783.49
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302.10	54,612	6,185.10	13,095,487.20
1890.....	259,789,462	12,159,585.01	74,926	7,603.29	12,167,188.30
1891.....	274,983,580	9,550,537.80	55,845	4,721.40	9,555,258.20
1892.....	263,636,715	7,276,549.24	47,988	5,061.07	7,281,610.34
1893.....	330,822,879	10,200,958.37	67,282	5,928.96	10,206,887.33
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009.10	72,979	6,050.11	8,479,059.21
1895.....	294,784,819	7,975,590.41	44,970	3,037.83	7,978,628.24
1896.....	443,569,282	14,932,172.82	15,885	1,209.72	14,933,382.54
1897.....	520,158,232	15,390,422.13	33,770	2,892.72	15,393,314.85
1898.....	444,963,036	16,614,622.53	14,537	919.18	16,615,541.71
1899.....	545,370,537	21,898,190.97	11,455	358.55	21,898,549.52
1900*.....	344,531,173	13,919,400.21	120	10.00	13,919,410.21
1901.....	690,882,132	27,094,155.00	93,820	4,615.00	27,098,770.00
1902.....	720,553,357	23,920,113.00	48,036	2,187.00	23,922,300.00
1903.....	774,825,420	25,310,684.00	10	1.00	25,310,685.00
1904.....	736,491,992	24,359,385.00	11,187	712.00	24,360,097.00
1905.....	832,721,637	35,112,148.00	26,777	1,282.00	35,113,430.00
1906.....	746,602,637	24,495,427.00	3,180	177.00	24,495,604.00
1907.....	822,014,811	27,692,997.00	6,917	355.00	27,693,352.00
1908.....	1,077,570,637	39,816,062.00	23	20.00	39,816,082.00
1909.....	1,022,863,927	37,632,742.00	728	79.00	37,632,821.00
1910.....	1,111,594,466	42,625,062.00	100	7.00	42,625,069.00
1911.....	1,011,215,858	36,704,656.00	1,801,796	89,708.00	36,794,364.00
1912.....	1,205,165,510	49,961,509.00	1,734,318	77,241.00	50,038,750.00

* Five and one-half months to June 14. Fiscal year thereafter ending June 30.

WITHOUT agitation Hawaiian planters granted an increase of monthly wage at the opening of the year 1912 to all laborers, irrespective of race, and a bonus based on New York sugar rates at the close of the season for continuous service. In March following, the three principal Oahu plantations increased the bonus rate to laborers adopted at the opening of the year.

Taxes by Divisions and Counties for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1912.

Courtesy of J. H. Fisher, from Auditing Department Report.

Division of Taxes.	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	Total.
Real Estate.....	\$ 388,841.53	\$ 224,943.14	\$ 196,181.69	\$ 83,364.96	\$ 893,331.32
Personal Property.....	437,456.68	114,265.15	163,042.41	106,754.71	821,518.95
Bicycles and Tags.....	1,809.10	102.30	466.40	264.05	2,641.85
Automobiles.....	11,000.40	2,673.45	2,704.10	2,365.60	18,743.55
Carriages, Carts, Et.....	10,785.00	4,631.00	8,076.00	3,850.00	27,342.00
Brakes and Sulkies	636.00	341.00	948.00	520.00	2,445.00
Dogs and Tags	2,172.70	718.80	1,904.25	964.70	5,760.45
Poll Tax	16,310.40	9,381.10	15,256.50	7,680.00	48,628.00
Road Tax	32,604.90	18,767.43	30,520.05	15,360.00	97,342.38
School Tax	32,602.55	18,766.20	30,513.00	15,360.00	97,235.75
10% Penalty	3,228.40	940.23	1,817.95	298.17	6,284.75
Advertising Costs	351.60	144.00	248.85	17.25	761.70
Court Costs and Interest	4,165.75	1,055.20	1,623.45	72.33	6,916.73
Income Tax	403,981.25	51,542.16	22,950.23	10,433.73	488,907.37
Special Income Tax	368,981.60	48,919.16	16,615.40	7,873.13	442,389.29
Total	\$1,715,017.86	\$ 497,184.32	\$ 492,868.28	\$ 255,178.63	\$2,966,249.09

**Assessed Values Real and Personal Property for 1912,
by races of tax-payers.**

Courtesy Treasury Department.

Taxpayers.	Real Estate.		Personal Property.	
	No. Tax-payers.	Assessed Value.	No. Tax-payers.	Assessed Value.
Corporations, firms, etc.	348	\$56,240,609	731	\$77,066,773
Anglo-Saxons.....	2,589	17,657,906	1,721	2,867,593
Hawaiians.....	5,819	12,583,637	2,243	1,299,690
Chinese.....	621	1,171,862	1,606	2,262,613
Japanese.....	657	443,639	1,950	1,973,889
Portuguese.....	1,766	2,791,204	1,320	475,186
All Others.....	1	200	....	.....
Total.....	12,001	\$90,889,057	9,571	\$85,945,744

Hawaiian Corporations, 1912.

Courtesy Treasury Department.

Class.	Total No.	Number and Capital.				Total.
		Incorporated before and after Aug. 12, 1898.				
		No.	Before.	No.	After.	
Agricultural....	170	64	\$44,075,750	106	\$36,570,850	\$80,646,600
Mercantile.....	486	88	21,408,625	398	40,872,353	62,280,978
Railroad.....	12	5	7,370,000	7	9,750,000	17,120,000
Street Car.....	1	..	.....	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Steamship.....	1	1	2,250,000	..	.....	2,250,000
Bank.....	4	1	600,000	3	1,100,000	1,700,000
Savings & Loan.	11	1	1,000,000	10	620,000	1,620,000
Trust.....	6	1	200,000	5	600,000	800,000
Insurance.....	3	..	.....	3	800,000	800,000
Eleemosynary..	119	34	.....	85	.....	.....
Total.....	813	195	\$76,904,375	618	\$91,313,203	\$168,217,578

Seating capacity of principal Churches, Halls and Places of Amusement—Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street.....	1,500
Hawaiian Opera House, King street.....	1,000
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street.....	1,000
The New Orpheum, Hotel street.....	850
Empire Theatre (moving pictures).....	930
Central Union Church, Beretania street.....	850
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street.....	800
Chas. R. Bishop Hall, Punahou Preparatory Building.....	600
The Bijou (vaudeville).....	1,600
Ye Liberty Theater.....	1,600
Y. M. C. A. game hall.....	850

TABLE OF RAINFALL, Principal Stations.

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports.

Stations	Observer	1911					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII							
Waiakea	C. C. Kennedy	5.13	8.11	14.47	7.43	12.88	14.38
Hilo (Town)	L. C. Lyman...	6.03	10.19	22.97	7.34	13.42	15.01
Ponahawai	J. E. Gamalielson ..	7.85	13.50	18.71	10.11	17.20	19.11
Pepeekeo	Pepeekeo Sugar Co...	8.35	7.33	14.90	8.63	12.13	9.60
Hakalau	J. Fraser.	10.50	12.84	19.93	14.16	14.20	12.40
Laupahoehoe ..	E. W. Barnard.	9.64	9.47	18.54	5.11	11.40	13.92
Ookala	W. G. Lawson.	8.26	7.99	14.18	3.90	10.53	8.01
Kukaiau	E. Madden....	4.70	6.27	10.27	2.78	8.99	8.43
Paauhau	L. Wilson....	2.93	4.37	7.69	2.39	6.83	4.91
Honokaa	Geo. R. Sims.	2.77	4.74	7.68	2.54	6.95	5.50
Waimea	F. Pinho	2.37	2.97	3.35	1.40	1.89	2.44
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond	3.14	3.59	4.62	2.72	4.72	1.83
Holualoa	Jno. Gabeler....	4.48	7.39	7.45	6.54	3.91	2.45
Kealahakua	Rev. S.H. Davis	6.07	10.16	8.79	7.10	4.60	2.93
Naalehu	C. Wolters....	1.66	1.94	1.36	3.84	2.60	4.35
Pahala	Haw. Agr. Co.	0.78	2.13	2.16	3.88	0.45	3.25
Volcano House..	Geo. Lycurgus.	0.00	2.35	8.15	4.71	8.09	9.59
Olaa (17 miles) ..	Olaa Sugar Co.	12.29	18.01	22.06	14.65	23.25	22.12
Kapoho	H. J. Lyman...	4.08	4.91	10.80	3.33	8.23	10.92
MAUI							
Haleakala Ranch	L. von Tempsky...	0.00	0.50	2.72	0.14	0.85	3.60
Puomalei	A. McKibbin. .	2.12	4.02	11.38	2.67	5.83	7.01
Makawao	F. W. Hardy ..	0.22	1.55	4.42	0.53	3.50	4.85
Kula	Mrs. D. von Tempsky	0.31	2.25	3.21	2.08	0.38	0.50
Haiku	Mrs. L. B. Atwater.	3.79	4.93	10.24	2.41	6.98	6.76
Keanae Valley ..	W. F. Pogue....	15.31	24.94	43.91	9.77	22.55	15.98
Nahiku	C. O. Jacobs....	8.51	19.23	30.50	12.25	11.58	8.89
Wailuku	Bro. Frank....	0.84	0.69	2.20	0.38	0.53	1.35
Hana	Geo. O. Cooper	2.58	5.96	10.56	3.02	3.12	4.05
OAHU							
Honolulu	U. S. Weather Bureau	0.67	0.62	2.20	0.97	0.47	2.94
Kinaiu Street....	W. R. Castle...	0.77	0.77	2.46	1.42	0.71	2.61
Manoa	C. S. Desky. .	5.35	7.49	9.74	1.79	6.62	7.68
Nuuanu Ave.....	E. A. Mott-Smith	2.04	1.60	4.64	1.62	1.90	5.60
Electric Lt. St..	A. Walker	3.94	7.33	15.89	2.91	8.76	11.66
Luakaha	L. A. Moore....	8.38	15.46	22.87	4.17	12.13	14.67
Waimanalo.....	A. Irvine.....	0.65	1.19	2.32	1.81	0.83	2.67
Maunawili.....	Jno. Herd....	4.06	7.16	6.37	4.48	3.66	7.50
Ahuimanu.....	H. R. Macfarlane.	2.20	0.92	4.24	6.00	2.98	5.24
Kahuku.....	R. T. Christophersen..	1.49	2.72	2.61	4.02	0.96	2.14
Ewa Plantation..	R. Muller.....	0.40	0.39	1.07	0.89	0.21	1.42
Schofield Brks..	Maj. W. Dewitt	0.77	0.08	2.61	2.07	0.84	2.26
Waiawa	A. Lister.....	3.26	1.46	4.36	1.77	2.60	4.97
Waimalu	Hon. Plan. Co.	0.86	0.69	2.18	1.73	1.34	3.29
KAUAI							
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox...	4.17	1.98	6.65	2.90	2.98	2.34
Kealia	Makee Sugar Co.	3.96	1.14	5.92	2.27	1.22	0.92
Kilauea	L. B. Boreiko..	3.45	3.62	7.66	2.02	3.94	3.43
Eleele	McBryde Sugar Co..	2.18	0.40	2.98	0.52	0.97	1.27
Kukuiula.....	F. L. Zoller	4.25	0.75	4.01	1.65	1.05	1.15
Waiawa	G. Andreson ..	2.55	0.00	2.87	0.79	0.00	0.13

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1911-12.

By Wm. B. Stockman, Section Director. Continued from last Annual.

Locality	Feet Elev.	1912						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Year
HAWAII								
Waiakea.....	50	0.75	12.31	11.51	13.35	7.29	5.08	112.69
Hilo.....	100	0.26	15.83	15.95	14.44	7.69	6.44	135.57
Ponahawai.....	500	0.80	17.68	16.13	17.54	8.11	7.21	153.95
Pepeekeo.....	100	0.95	10.08	11.75	15.89	6.99	8.81	115.41
Hakalau.....	200	2.29	15.37	12.33	26.96	6.52	9.26	156.76
Laupahoehoe.....	100	2.31	11.65	11.82	16.63	6.49	4.40	121.38
Ookala.....	400	2.45	12.52	11.42	.....	5.72	3.77	.....
Kukaiau.....	250	1.51	10.41	10.64	12.94	3.46	2.52	82.92
Paaupau Mill.....	300	1.30	8.22	7.68	9.68	1.99	1.46	59.45
Honokaa.....	470	1.39	8.13	8.16	10.47	2.09	1.96	62.38
Waimea.....	2720	0.51	5.45	7.03	3.90	2.08	2.12	35.51
Kohala Mission ..	521	0.78	5.24	3.54	6.85	3.80	2.69	43.52
Holualoa.....	1350	0.30	1.17	7.57	5.09	4.37	6.98	57.70
Kealakekua.....	1580	0.18	1.45	3.97	6.60	5.90	7.46	65.21
Naalehu.....	650	0.63	4.35	2.39	1.06	1.15	2.28	27.61
Pahala.....	850	0.41	3.99	1.06	0.61	0.46	0.75	19.93
Kilauea Crater....	4000	0.64	11.98	4.95	5.51	0.73	2.92	59.62
Olaa, Puna.....	1530	1.47	17.34	18.99	25.60	10.01	9.59	195.38
Kapoho.....	110	1.68	5.45	3.55	8.14	3.23	5.35	69.67
MAUI								
Haleakala Ranch..	2000	1.06	7.05	3.26	1.40	0.00	0.06	20.64
Puomalei.....	1400	1.11	10.60	5.28	9.81	1.30	1.86	62.99
Makawao.....	1700	1.14	8.44	4.32	3.93	0.21	0.55	36.66
Erehwon.....	4000	0.25	3.44	0.45	5.93	0.31	0.50	19.61
Haiku.....	700	1.65	7.21	5.34	8.70	3.33	2.00	63.34
Keanae.....	1000	2.56	18.98	20.66	32.94	11.81	9.67	229.08
Nahiku.....	700	2.50	13.08	14.52	12.77	6.24	8.45	148.52
Wailuku.....	250	0.11	2.79	1.57	2.80	0.19	0.32	13.77
Hana.....	145	0.84	4.08	4.18	5.60	5.99	2.19	50.17
OAHU								
U. S. W'th'r B're'u	108	0.62	3.05	1.22	0.95	0.42	0.34	14.47
Kinaiu Street.....	50	0.68	3.29	1.53	1.42	.....	.....	.....
Woodlawn.....	300	1.16	5.97	8.69	6.01	4.20	2.67	67.37
Nuuanu Avenue....	50	0.69	4.05	1.85	1.44	1.51	1.05	27.99
Nuuanu Elec. St'n	405	1.36	5.95	8.79	6.54	5.12	3.35	81.60
Nuuanu Wat'r Wk's	850	2.75	9.29	15.09	11.96	7.37	3.83	127.97
Waimanalo.....	25	1.05	2.88	1.46	1.59	0.61	0.64	17.70
Maunawili.....	250	2.76	6.50	6.40	7.11	3.35	2.84	62.19
Ahuimanu.....	350	0.93	3.58	2.66	4.94	2.10	5.54	41.33
Kahuku.....	25	2.72	1.60	1.84	2.43	1.14	1.04	24.71
Ewa.....	50	0.55	2.07	0.32	1.20	0.22	0.04	8.78
Leilehua.....	990	0.86	4.54	0.92	2.80	0.96	0.37	19.38
Waiawa.....	675	0.99	5.20	2.76	2.37	1.94	1.20	32.88
Ewa.....	200	0.21	4.93	1.61	3.40	0.31	0.46	21.01
KAUAI								
Lihue.....	200	2.47	1.78	3.62	2.20	1.95	1.38	33.42
Kealia.....	15	1.43	0.99	2.87	2.06	1.76	2.05	26.59
Kilauea.....	342	2.96	2.94	4.04	11.85	3.61	3.32	52.84
Eleele.....	150	1.23	0.90	0.35	0.85	1.17	0.65	13.47
Koloa.....	100	2.65	2.81	5.59	4.21	3.44	2.51	34.07
Waimea.....	30	1.18	0.68	0.30	0.09	0.21	0.24	9.04

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1911-12.

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Wm. B. Stockman, Section Director.

(Continued from preceding Annuals.)

MONTH	BAROMETER		RAIN-FALL	REL. HUM.		MEAN TEMPERATURE						ABSO. HUM.	Cloud Amt.		Wind Velocity
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Max.	Min.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean of Max. and Min.				
July	30.01	29.99	0.67	68	73	81.4	71.5	74	80	75	76.4	6.758	5.4	8.8	
August	29.97	29.96	0.62	69	71	83.0	73.2	74	82	78	78.1	7.194	5.7	7.7	
September	29.98	29.98	2.20	66	70	81.6	72.0	74	80	75	76.8	6.774	7.1	8.5	
October	30.00	29.99	0.97	68	70	80.5	70.0	71	79	74	75.2	6.456	6.4	6.9	
November	30.04	30.04	0.47	66	70	79.0	70.4	72	78	73	74.7	6.362	5.9	8.9	
December	30.05	30.03	2.94	68	70	77.3	67.5	70	75	71	72.4	5.871	6.7	8.5	
January	30.02	29.99	0.62	70	73	76.1	66.6	68	75	70	71.4	5.933	5.5	7.4	
February	30.06	30.04	3.05	72	76	75.8	63.8	68	74	69	70.8	6.108	6.3	8.6	
March	30.10	30.09	1.22	69	69	74.3	64.9	66	72	68	69.6	5.506	7.4	8.6	
April	30.14	30.12	0.95	63	68	77.4	67.8	70	75	71	72.6	5.795	6.0	10.0	
May	30.09	30.07	0.42	65	68	79.7	69.5	71	79	73	74.6	6.175	6.1	8.7	
June	30.06	30.04	0.34	63	68	81.1	70.8	72	79	74	76.0	6.372	6.3	8.1	
Year	30.04	30.03	14.47	67	70	78.9	69.2	71	77	73	74.0	6.275	6.2	8.4	

1911

1912

WHAT THE CUSTOMS TABLES SHOW.

A Brief Review of Our Imports and Exports for 1912.

ANOTHER year of marked prosperity has been experienced by Hawaii, as may be readily gathered from the tables of imports and exports on pages 28 to 32, or the summary of annual trade balances on page 36, which shows a credit of \$25,202,994 in these commercial transactions of the Territory for 1912, a gain over the preceding year of \$10,622,519.

The aggregate value of all imports and exports for the period under review—exclusive of coin shipments—is shown to be \$85,-695,692, an improvement on 1911 of \$14,993,965, and to handle which has taken 431 vessels, steam and sail, of 1,370,315 tons.

Our total exports for 1912 are valued at \$55,449,343, against \$41,938,293 for 1911, a gain of \$13,511,050, while the imports for the same time are \$30,246,349, showing an increase of \$3,-130,723 over last year's benefit. Of this amount \$407,995 is the gain from foreign countries, the details of which are not given. Against coin receipts of \$1,696,500 from the mainland for the year, the outward specie shipments were \$697,932, leaving a net balance in our favor of \$998,568.

A careful comparison of the importations for the year with that of 1911 reveals fewer lines than usual showing marked increase, the gain being evenly distributed throughout with but few exceptions, some of which—as has been noted in previous reviews—being products that should be diversifying our industries to the encouragement of the "small farmer." Breadstuffs, in the varied list classed under this head for man and beast, shows an increased value of \$487,314 over last year's imports, mainly in bran, flour and oats. In farm products is noted the still increasing values of butter, eggs, potatoes, etc., required for this market. Eggs have increased from 106,440 doz. in 1911, valued at \$28,040, to 154,914 doz. this last year, valued at \$37,282, an amount that should give encouragement to the commercial effort toward producing a local supply.

Coal has declined materially the past year and is not equalized by an increase in fuel or crude oil. Cement importations also fell off \$32,186 in the period, notwithstanding the construction and building activity prevailing.

Analyzing the table of domestic exports afford ground for

self-congratulation at the splendid showing made, reaching figures unprecedented in the history of the Territory, for not only has our main product, sugar, been favored by a larger yield and well-sustained market rates throughout the season, but other and increasing lines are making encouraging strides for commercial recognition. The value of all sugar exported for the year ending June 30, 1912, was \$49,961,509, an improvement of \$13,256,853 upon that of 1911, of which raw sugar showed a gain of \$12,530,643 and refined sugar \$726,210 over their exports of that year. Molasses fell off somewhat in quantity and value. Rice also declined \$77,932 in export value, due possibly to increased home consumption, as the imports of this product from the mainland show an increase of \$8648. Of our receipts of Japan rice no tables are yet shown. Coffee fell off in quantity and value.

Fruit exports show encouraging gains in the list, narrowed by Coast restrictions through threatening insect pests. Notwithstanding the sacrifice by banana growers in and around the city during the mosquito campaign of last year, the exports show an increase in value of \$22,837. Fresh pineapples also increased \$9905 over the exports of 1911, while the canned product shows a gain of \$546,764 for the same period. Pineapple juice fell off \$87,149 in value for the year, due possibly to its finding or making a market for itself as did the canned goods at the outset.

Aviary products show a decline of some \$17,500 in value of exports to the mainland compared with the preceding year, honey falling off \$16,131 and beeswax \$1408, but if figures of foreign exportation were available a creditable result would likely occur.

Cotton unfortunately is experiencing a setback, falling off \$1795 in value from the exports of 1911. Wool shows a slight gain of \$8640.

India rubber (crude) enters the list of exports at a value of \$3811 and is likely to show substantial gains hereafter. Unmanufactured leaf tobacco jumped from \$4114, the value of its exports for 1911, to \$94,978 for the 187,378 pounds exported in 1912. Sisal also makes a good showing by its export of 334 tons, the largest annual output so far, giving an increased value of \$18,393 over the preceding year.

Our lumber exports—of koa and ohia—fell off in value from \$146,878 in 1911 to \$64,097 for the year 1912, due principally to the increased demand for local needs.

HONOLULU'S SHARE IN THE PACIFIC WHALING INDUSTRY OF BY-GONE DAYS.

BY THOS. G. THURM.

MEMORIES of Honolulu's early commercial activities are revived from time to time by contrast with the enterprises of today, or recalled by personal interest, or reminiscence, among which her share in the prosecution of the whaling industry—so often referred to as its “palmy days”—spasmodic though its busy seasons were, calls for a brief historic sketch of Hawaii's effort in that direction. In gathering together the particulars on the subject it is found to originate before the local newspaper, and during the first decade of the establishing of the press several serious breaks or periods of hiatus occur whereby important links are missing to round out the complete history of not a few individual ventures which naturally affect the whole.

In the investigations on this subject by the U. S. Fish Commission in 1901, John N. Cobb, in his report on the “Commercial Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands,” states: that “while the files of early Honolulu newspapers contain much which refers to the foreign fleet there appears but little, and that very fragmentary, on the home fleet.” To this deficiency in working material for the subject in hand is to be added, now, the loss of certain custom house records that would have thrown light on ownership in the various vessels, forming, on the whole, quite an extensive fleet. This would have been valuable confirmatory data. Nevertheless, the material collected makes a creditable showing of business enterprise and venture worthy of better financial returns to Honolulu's pioneer merchants.

The first whaler outfitted and owned at the port of Honolulu dates back to the year 1832, and was the enterprise of Henry A. Pierce and a Capt. G. W. Cole, who commanded her. The name of the vessel is not mentioned though credited with returning with 1000 bbls. of sperm oil, nor do we find any record of following voyages, or whether the venture was abandoned.

Mr. Pierce is again shown as responsible, with Mrs. Mary

Dowsett, in fitting out the brig *Waverly*, owned by the Hawaiian government, as a whaler and trader in 1835, and sending her out in search of Captain Saml. J. Dowsett and others who had sailed on a trading voyage June 1, 1834, in the schooner *Victoria*. In her search through Micronesia the *Waverly* was herself "cut off" and burnt by the natives at Strong's Island and all hands murdered, and the fate of Captain Dowsett remained a mystery.

The next whaling venture dates in 1840, and from early papers and private journal of the time is gathered the following: The Tahitian whale bark *Eagle*, 162 tons, formerly the *Osprey* of New Bedford, after several sperm whale cruises became the Hawaiian whaler *Honolulu*, and was repaired and outfitted for a twelve months' cruise by F. J. Greenway, sailing April 8, 1841. Mr. Jules Dudoit appears to have had an interest in the vessel prior to her change of name and flag, for the exports of 1840 show 400 bbls. sperm oil among the domestic products, which was the amount of the *Eagle's* catch of that season, and in the journal above referred to, under date of October 4th, 1839, is this entry: "Jules Dudoit asked me to gauge and settle the *Eagle's* voyage and be agent for her next voyage." The suspension of Honolulu's only paper in 1841 leaves us in darkness as to the outcome, or duration of Mr. Greenway's venture.

An attempt was made at the opening of 1845 to form a joint stock whaling company at this port. A meeting was held at which a committee of shipmasters and shipwrights was appointed to ascertain the condition and needs of the whaleship *Wilmington & Liverpool Packet* that had been rescued from a perilous position on the reef and sold at auction, and report on same and the sum required to fit her for sea. Two days later the committee reported to the effect that "it would require an expenditure of \$27,173, without mention of the value or cost of the vessel as it was." On the strength of the report it was concluded that "the vessel was unfit for the purpose intended by the Hawaiian Whaling Company and that the company be dissolved and the subscribers be released from their engagements." Mr. Dudoit appears to have been a zealous participant in the movement.

Some idea of the developing shipping activity of Honolulu may be judged by the fact that there were upwards of 70 whaleships of various nationalities in port October 18th, 1850, of which

number Makee, Anthon & Co. were agents for about 50. It is not surprising therefore to find the senior member of the firm as the pioneer in a new movement to establish whaling as an important business at these islands, which inaugurated the following spring.

A DEFINITE START IN 1851.

The Am. ship *Chariot*, arriving here from the coast in April, 1851, with lumber, was sold at auction and purchased by Captain Jas. Makee who immediately fitted her for whaling in the North at a cost of some \$17,000, sixth interests being taken therein with him by Dr. B. F. Hardy, J. H. Wood, E. H. Allen, Jas. A. Burdick and Captain Thos. Spencer, the latter assuming command on her first voyage, which lasted five months, in which time whales were seen but once, yet 400 bbls. whale oil and 7000 lbs. bone was secured. The season was a poor one with most of the ships, and coupled with the severe weather reported by the early returning vessels no insurance could be effected by the *Chariot's* agents in Boston, or New Bedford, on any terms, as shown in a letter of Chas. Brewer to Makee, Anthon & Co. of Nov. 4, 1851.

Undaunted by the slim return on this first voyage the *Chariot* was refitted and sent out in command of Captain Bumpus, who made a good season's catch and took it to San Francisco for trans-shipment, then coming here for refitting and refreshments. On this her second season she is credited with 1700 bbls. whale oil and 26,000 lbs. bone. This same year, 1852, the brig *Juno* was fitted here and sent out under Captain Corwin, but whether by the same or other venturers is nowhere stated. After a six months' cruise she returned from the northwest grounds with but 40 bbls. of oil and 400 lbs. bone, which terminated her whaling career for she was withdrawn and, after five months idleness in port, was put into the San Francisco trade.

There is record of the arrival Jan. 29, 1852, of the "Bremen wh. sh. *Hansa*, Husing, owned at Oahu, 547 tons, with 40 bbls. sprm., 750 bbls. wh. and 11,000 lbs. bone," but no other particulars are gleaned relative to the vessel or the identity of her Oahu owners. She continued here till 1854, at the end of which season she cleared for Bremen.

The Hawn. brig *Madalene*, Long master, arriving Sept. 18,

1852, from San Francisco, is listed thereafter among the whalers during her stay in port, but no other evidence is found that she rightfully belonged to this class. She was laid on for New London to load oil and bone, sailing Jan. 3, 1853, with 1100 gals. sprm., 49,451 gals. wh., and 72,688 lbs. bone, returning late the following year as a bark and continuing in the merchant service.

The *Hansa* and *Chariot* went forth alone, apparently, in 1853, the former making a rousing season's work. The *Chariot* sailed again under Bumpus this year, bringing her catch in the fall to Honolulu, which consisted of 500 bbls. wh. and 7000 lbs. bone. Her next season was under command of Brown, who returned Nov. 29, 1854, with 350 bbls. wh. and 4000 lbs. bone. The following year returning with 25 bbls. sprm. and 500 bbls. wh. ended her voyaging, for she was sold at auction Dec. 5th by M. D. Monsarrat with a pretty full inventory for \$3,500, and assigned to duty as a storage ship for this port till 1857, when she was cut down to her lower deck for a heaving down hulk.

The year 1854 shows further interest by an increased fleet; the addition of fur trading vessels to the north, and the inauguration of tenders in the whaling service, the brig *Wilhelmina* being the pioneer, under command of Babcock, to aid the *South America*, in which service they did well together.

In 1854 the old ship *Herald* was bought at auction by Dr. B. F. Hardy, who refitted her and sent her forth on a cruise at moderate expense under command of Harris, and returned with a good catch which netted a satisfactory profit from her six months' cruise.

In addition to the Bremen ship *Hansa* appears this season the Bremen ship *Alex. Barclay*, Heine master, that is dealt with as of Honolulu's fleet, and next year changes her colors to Hawaiian.

The season of 1854, as a whole, was regarded a paying one, notwithstanding several "clean" ships, hence the increased fleet for the season of 1855.

In addition to the *Chariot* and *Alex. Barclay* mentioned, the Hawn. ship *Jos Hayden*, Goodman master, 390 tons, appears, (but for this year only) with a splendid catch of 2400 bbls. of oil besides bone and 150 bbls. sprm., but we do not find further record of her. The Hawn. schnrs. *Pfeil*, 91 tons, and *Liholiho*, 15⁹

tons, and Am. schnr. *E. L. Frost*, 140 tons, enter for whaling and trading this same season and give a good account of themselves.

The bark *Heroine* arriving the latter part of October, 1854, from an eight months' cruise, owned and refitted here by R. Coady & Co. at an outlay of \$10,000, was wrecked on the reef by the parting of her hawser in being towed out from port, January 8, 1855, by the stmr. *West Point*, during a southerly blow. Portions of the ship and cargo were saved but the vessel proved nearly a total loss as she was uninsured. It is not shown when Coady & Co. became her owners.

Swan & Clifford bought and refitted the condemned bark *George* for whaling and trading this year, the senior member of the firm taking passage by her, on departure, to evade the impending crisis in their affairs in consequence of his own questionable transactions. In the fall the vessel reported at San Francisco with 500 bbls. oil, where Mr. Swan remained. The ship on arrival here was seized by the marshal for the assignees and in due time was sold, as she lay, to Melchers & Co. for \$3,600. Finding it would require a heavy outlay to refit her she was placed in rotten row and broken up.

Capt. Jas. Makee bought at auction December 19, 1854, the bark *Black Warrior*, 230 tons, with her inventory for the sum of \$1,100. She was outfitted and sailed March 5th, 1855, on a cruise under Pinkham, but for some reason the next reference to her is that of her arrival in the fall of 1856 with the moderate catch of 70 bbls. sprm. and 480 bbls. whale oil.

Several mercantile changes occurring about this time may be noted as bearing directly on Honolulu's whaling interest. The disastrous failure of Swan & Clifford was followed by some business readjustments in 1856, as we find Captain Makee after a short retirement embarking again in the ship chandlery business—his son Parker and W. K. Snodgrass with him—to occupy the Swan & Clifford building, a step thought to materially affect Thos. Spencer's business. Coady & Co. were desirous of closing out their ship chandlery stock and this Makee took over in the early part of 1856, but before the fall season he closed out to Capt. Peter Folger. Coady & Co. changed to a commission and shipping agency.

Allen & Co. (Wm. F. and Saml. C.) established in business

and ventured into whaling by the purchase and outfitting of the brig *Tarquina*, 210 tons, for an Ochotsk cruise. She sailed for \$16,000, of which they owned three-fourths and Elisha Allen the remainder. Unfortunately the vessel got badly stove in the ice and was lost in Shantar Bay. This with other set backs of the season caused the failure of the firm.

Honolulu's fleet of whalers and traders in 1856 consisted of two ships, three barks, six brigs and three schooners, representing the enterprise of Allen & Co., Capt. Chester, R. Coady & Co., J. M. Green et al., Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst, Jas. Makee & Co., Melchers & Co. and C. A. Williams & Co. Beside the loss of the *Tarquina*, the schnr. *Forward* was lost in the Bhering Sea, and the bark *Delta* of Williams & Co.'s fleet was condemned on her return and broken up. Of Capt. Chester's brig *Francis* we find no report. The customs tables for this year show the productions of Hawaiian whaling and trading vessels as valued at \$87,280.45, comprising 6,297 gals. sprm. and 148,671 gals. wh. oil, 64,915 lbs. bone, 22,863 lbs. ivory and 14 pkgs. furs.

The total of all whaleships at all ports in 1856 was 366, of which 350 were American, 9 French, 4 Hawaiian, 2 Bremen and 1 Russian.

With the fair success experienced new additions were made to the fleet for the season of 1857. The new ships and owners were: Hugh McIntyre and Capt. Thos. King outfitting the *Cynthia*; Capt. Robt. Brown and five others in the purchase of Capt. Makee's interest in the *Black Warrior*; Melchers & Co. supplementing the *Oahu*; Williams & Co. the *Frances Palmer*, *United States* and *Faith*; Coady & Co. the *Italy*, and Capt. Sherman the schnr. *Haahlio*, this latter being devoted to island whaling, but for several months only. The bark *Italy* had arrived in January under jury masts in a badly damaged condition and was sold at auction for \$1,540, supposedly for firewood, but she was refitted for further whaling service as shown above. The *United States* proved but a temporary venture for upon her return with but an average catch she was sold at auction and broken up. In December Coady & Co. further added to their fleet by the purchase of the bark *Vernon* as also the bark *Fortune*, which latter vessel they had bought in New Bedford that summer while she was on her sec-

ond season North, to be turned over to them on arrival, but no report thereon follows.

FURTHER EXPANSION.

Honolulu was by this time imbued with the "oil fever" and realized the advantage of her position and facilities to prosecute the industry to her greater benefit by sending out a fleet of nineteen vessels of 4,891 tons, for the season of 1858, at an outfitting cost of \$395,500. R. Coady & Co. sent the *Black Warrior*, *Harmony*, *Italy*, *Vernon*, *Metropolis* and *E. L. Frost*; C. A. Williams & Co. the *Frances Palmer*, *Faith*, *Chas. Phelps*, *Merrimac* and *Agate*; Melchers & Co., the *Antilla*, *Hawaii* and *Oahu*; Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst the *Kauai*, *Victoria* and *Wailua*; McIntyre & King the *Cynthia*, and B. F. Snow the *Gambia*. A portion of this fleet cruised on the California coast in the spring, returning here to land their catch before making their cruise north. The summer season proved one of severity and disappointment, few of the fleet having secured large fares. On their return in the fall both the *Merrimac* and *Italy* were condemned and sold, and the *Frances Palmer* was withdrawn and put back into the line of San Francisco packets from which she had been taken.

The sudden death in July of Mr. R. Coady necessitated the early closing of the firm's affairs by F. L. Hanks, the surviving partner. The *Harmony* was therefore sold to Capt. Thos. King, and the *Vernon* to Williams & Co. The *Black Warrior*, under Capt. Robt. Brown was lost toward the end of the year in Margarita Bay with her catch of 250 bbls. oil. Capt. Brown held a quarter interest in her at the time.

Whaler's tenders was now a recognized feature of the industry, the Honolulu fleet having no less than three this season. Island bay-whaling also took on spring regularity this year, several "gangs" locating at convenient points from Lahaina to Kalepolepo Bay, on Maui.

The total whaleship arrivals at all ports of the islands in 1858 was 526.

For the season of 1859 the same spirit of enterprise was manifest, the fleet being increased to twenty, including two tenders,

several new vessels taking the place of those withdrawn and bringing new parties to the prosecution of the industry. Thus appears Capt. Thos. Spencer's bark *Florence*, brigs *Emma* and *Alice* (formerly the *John Dunlap*); bark *Harmony* by Jas. I. Dowsett and others, and several new brigs added by the German houses here. Serious losses, however, were experienced.

Capt. Spencer's brig *Emma*, under command of Tuttle, outfitted at a cost of \$12,000, went ashore off Waikiki on leaving port Dec. 15th, 1858, and became a total wreck; the bark *Faith*, under Capt. John Rice, having as its tender the schnr. *Caroline*, after making a catch of 1100 bbls. oil and 16,000 lbs. bone, through mishaps had to make the port of Petropolovsky where she was condemned and the cargo shipped to Honolulu per bark *Delaware* and brig *Hero*. The *E. L. Frost*, tender to the *Vernon*, was lost the same season at Ayan, and the schnr. *Pfeil*, on a line cruise, struck on the rocks in the Radick chain and was condemned at Guam. The season was a light one, the best catch of the local fleet being that of the *Vernon* and her tender with 1400 bbls. oil and 17,000 lbs bone. In December the *Vernon* was sold and withdrawn for the San Francisco trade, Capt. Thos. King, G. D. Gilman and others being interested parties. About the same time C. A. Williams bought the *Benj. Rush* at auction for \$4,500 to be withdrawn for the guano trade, but she was subsequently sold to C. L. Richards and refitted for whaling. Mr. McIntyre having tired of his whaling interest sold his share in the *Cynthia* this year to Jas. I. Dowsett.

The vessels owned and fitted from Honolulu in 1859 totalled 4,131 tons, valued at \$252,000, and comprised 12 Hawaiian, 5 American and 1 Oldenburg.

EBBING OF THE TIDE.

A remarkable falling off in the North Pacific whaling fleet followed the high water mark of 1859, in which year 549 arrivals of whalers at all ports are recorded. This decline naturally seriously affected Honolulu and her fleet, as but thirteen are noted for that season, seven of which made a successful spring cruise on the California coast, bringing in an average of 628 bbls. each for their five months absence, reporting as follows:

Aloha, Stoever, 700; *Antilla*, Fehlber, 580; *Harmony*, Kelly, 800; *Kauai*, Mammen, 440; *Oahu*, Rolles, 600; *Victoria*, Fish, 650 bbls. The *Cynthia* secured 600 bbls. coast oil then cruised for sperm but returned in the fall reporting 200 bbls. wh. in addition to her spring catch and 4,000 lbs. bone. The bark *Benj Rush* and brig *Planet* were the new vessels of this season's island fleet.

The *Kauai* on her return in the spring was sold at auction by underwriter's sale April 20th, for \$675, without spars and gear, and refitted for the Oregon trade as the *Mary Ellen*. The *Oahu* was also withdrawn at the close of the fall season and sailed with a cargo of oil, bone, etc., for Bremen.

The season's catch of the local fleet—spring and summer cruises—returned 150 bbls. sprm., 3,970 coast and 5,665 wh. oil, and 72,900 lbs. bone.

Total whaleships at all island ports in 1860 was 325, a decline of 224 from the previous year.

Schnr. *Maria*, under Molteno, sailed Nov. 5, 1860, for coast bay whaling, where she mated with the *Massasoit*, reporting on her return after a 5½ months cruise, 1,050 bbls. wh. of which 70 had been bought. The *Harmony*, under Kelly, secured 800 bbls. as a spring catch, mating with the *Comet*, in bay whaling, the latter vessel also returning with 550 bbls. After this spring cruise the *Harmony* was laid up for several months. Capt. Thos. King then purchased Jas. I. Dowsett's share and refitted her in August for another coast cruise. Kelly in the mean time took the schnr. *Kalama* north as tender to the *Elizabeth* (late *Cynthia*), under Whitney, now Dowsett's sole venture, and they did well, but the bark on her return was condemned as unseaworthy and broken up. The brig *Agate* was also found unfit for service this same season and withdrawn for firewood.

At the opening of the year Capt. Thomas Spencer, long one of the mainsprings of Honolulu enterprise, transferred his ship chandlery business to Hilo, where he had bought out the interests of B. Pitman. He left for his new sphere of activity January 23, 1861, appointing J. S. Walker as his attorney to close up the Honolulu business.

Bark *Zoe*, returning from a trading cruise in the Arctic with

75 bbls. wh., 3,000 lbs. bone and 6,000 lbs. ivory was withdrawn for a trip to the guano islands and Sydney. The brig *Aloha* was withdrawn in December and laid on to load oil and island produce for Bremen.

NOTABLE CHANGES.

Notable changes are of record for 1862 affecting Honolulu's share in the whaling industry. The *Benj. Rush* was withdrawn and laid on for Victoria in January. The bark *Harmony* on returning from her spring cruise with 900 bbls. was condemned and broken up. Against this is noted the movement for sharing in the Arctic trade of oil, bone, furs and ivory, several of the fleet fitting out with this object in view more prominently than heretofore. The bark *Zoe* returned to this branch of Arctic service.

Maui bay whaling had its usual spring activity. O. J. Harris meeting with such success that try-works were erected at his Kalepolepo station.

The fine schnr. *Emma Rooke* was sent out this spring under Wilbur by her local owners, T. H. and E. C. Hobron, and returned in due time with 450 bbls. The *Maria* was sold to Capt. Clark of the wh. ship *Occan* as a tender in her coast cruise under Comstock. On her return she was repurchased by Capt. King and put back into the inter-island coasting service as was also the *Emma Rooke* and *Kalama*.

Early fall arrivals from the Arctic with "full ships" reported a mild and successful season. Of the island fleet the *Kohola* and *Zoe* wintered North. Honolulu's fleet reported as its share for 1862, 6,700 bbls. oil and 48,000 lbs. bone.

October 23rd the condemned whaleship *Braganza* sold at public auction to G. Thoms (representing H. Bischoff & Co. of Bremen), for \$3,500, to be repaired and fitted from this port and sail under the Oldenburg flag in command of Fehlber. The same fall the bark *Harvest* was put under the Hawaiian flag which, doubtless, marks the time of Jas. I. Dowsett and other's purchase and outfit thereof, though no record of the known change to local ownership is met with till her return.

With these two new vessels the island fleet for 1863 comprised four barks, and three brigs, all of which made good records for

the season. September 28th, the bark *Harvest*, Loveland, arrived as the first whaler of the season, a "full ship," having taken 100 bbls. sperm on her line cruise and 1500 bbls. wh. and 24,000 lbs. bone in the Arctic, a voyage worth in the eastern market at the time about \$60,000. The *Braganza's* voyage also was not far from these return figures. The *Zoe* that had braved the northern winter reported 350 bbls. wh., 6,000 lbs. bone and "good trade." She was sold at auction November 5th to Capt. Thos. Long for \$3,725, who refitted her for a Coast spring cruise as the *Kamehameha Vth*. The other vessel that had wintered in the Arctic for the possibilities of trade, the brig *Kohala*, had the misfortune to lose its captain (Brumerhopp), through the murderous assault of a treacherous Indian. The mate, Cogan, continued the voyage and returned with 600 bbls. wh. and 10,000 lbs. bone.

More activity and an enlarged fleet is noted for the year 1864, though detail of several changes in that twelve months are lacking. G. Thoms add the barks *Julian* and *Oregon*, and Richards & Co. add the barks *Richmond* and *Hac Hawaii*, and in June purchase the *Wm. Roach*, to be fitted from this port in the fall. In December P. S. Wilcox retired from his firm, P. C. Jones purchasing his mercantile interest. Capt. Thos. Long commanded his bark *Kamehamcha Vth*. (late *Zoe*), and the bark *Pearl* is said to represent C. A. Williams & Co.

The *Harvest* made another good season this year, returning with 280 bbls. sprm., 1,000 bbls. wh. and 14,000 lbs. bone, while the *Braganza* came back "clean," then loaded a cargo of oil, etc., for Bremen. The *Oregon* was "high hook" of the island vessels, as she returned with 1,600 bbls. wh. and 20,000 lbs. bone. Others of the fleet presented but an average catch.

WAR COMMOTIONS IN 1865.

In December of 1864 the *Harvest*, in command of Eldredge, set forth on her usual "line cruise" to the west before going north, and with the *Pearl* of this port and two other whalers, the *Edward Carey* and *Hector*, were at Ascension Island April 1st when the Confederate stmr. *Shenandoah*, under Waddell, came in on them and burned the little fleet, the Hawaiian vessel being set fire to last lest she sail forth and warn others. The *Harvest* was owned at the time by Jas. I. Dowsett, H. Hackfeld and Capt. F. Molteno

of Honolulu, and had 300 bbls. of oil as her spring catch. To this day no payment has been made on the claim for this piratical act though covered in the Geneva award. The *Pearl* had taken nothing.

Of the spring fleet of island vessels on the Coast of California the *Kohola*, Cogan, returned with 175 bbls., *Victoria*, Fish, 900 bbls., and *Kamehameha V*, Long, 350 bbls. The two former refitted for the Arctic, but the latter was withdrawn and sold, in May, for the guano service, and was the rescue ship for the Waddell victims at Ascension Island.

The *Shenandoah* on leaving Ascension made for the Arctic where she destroyed a large portion of the whaling fleet, burning 25 and bonding four. The Honolulu vessels among them were disturbed though not sharing the fate of the *Harvest*, and on return showed several good catches, notably the *Oregon*, and *Julian*, as also the brig *Kohola*.

In October, 1865, the condemned British bark *Harwood* was bought at auction by G. Thoms, its hull and lowermasts, for \$4,500, to be refitted for the whale service but no record is found of such a result. In December, while the *Wm. Roach* was being overhauled she careened in the harbor and sunk in a squall and took some two weeks to right again.

No material changes occur during 1866, other than the addition of the *Wm. Roach* and the loss in the Arctic, August 1st, of the brig *Victoria*, Fish master, the cargo and crew being transferred to other vessels at Plover Bay for San Francisco. The few vessels owned here was reported to have done well. The *Hae Hawaii* it was said would yield a profit of \$25,000, and the *Florence* from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The bark *Lono* is listed in some places as an additional whaler this season, but the record shows her to have been the late *Metropolis*, bought by Jas. I. Dowsett, and was put in the Sound trade.

Nothing of special interest is of record for the 1867 fleet beyond the addition of the bark *Eagle* under Loveland, representing, it is thought, the house of Hackfeld & Co. and Jas. I. Dowsett. The schnr. *Pfeil*, under Tripp, was also sent to the Arctic on whaling and trading and came back "full," with 300 bbls. wh. and 7,000 lbs. bone. The *Eagle* hailed 1,200 bbls. wh. and 18,000

lbs. bone. The *Florence* had to leave the grounds and make for San Francisco for repairs, arriving there Sept. 1st her catch not reported. She is missed from the list the next year, and for several seasons appears to be codfishing.

Some increase is found of our fleet for 1868 by the addition of the *Count Bismarck* from Hackfeld's line of Bremen packets, as was the *Eagle* of the previous year. The barks *Monticello* and *Nile*, and schnrs. *Wm. H. Allen* and *Emeline* being the other new vessels; these two latter being sperm whalers. Messrs. Perry and Pico, interested in the *Allen*, also purchase this year the Oldenburg brig *Comet*, for sperm whaling, under Reed. The *Emeline* was owned by Dawson & Harris and sailed for the Gallapagos at a cost of \$8,000, the *Allen's* outfitting cost \$15,000 and returned in due time from the Bonin Islands with 300 bbls. sperm. The schnr. *Prince* made an early season trading voyage to the Arctic, returning in May, of which no report is made.

Bark *Hae Hawaii*, Heppingstone, was lost in the Arctic this season with a good catch of 1,100 bbls. oil aboard. To replace her C. L. Richards & Co. purchased the bark *Julian* for \$9,000 from G. Thoms.

INTEREST REVIVING.

New spirit seems to have been shown in the whaling industry for the year 1869 as in addition to the above mentioned is found the brig *Onward*, the barks *Wilhelm I*, *Paiea* and the *Arctic* from Brewer's line of Boston packets for Tripp's command. This latter vessel was fitted out in New Bedford and sailed under Gray, May 28th, to cruise off Chile and the Gallapagos en route, arriving here in February, 1870, with 200 bbls. sperm.

The *Onward* made a sperm cruise under Rathburn but returned "clean" in July, when she was turned over to and sailed under Norton, but is not reported upon till the following season. The *Comet* returned unfortunate having got but one whale, yielding 75 bbls., and the *Wm. H. Allen* from a westward cruise with 200 bbls. sperm. had seen whales but four times and got six. The *Wilhelm I*, as also the *Count Bismarck* and *Eagle* made splendid records, the latter hailing 25 bbls. sperm., 1,600 wh. and 15,000 lbs. bone. The season throughout was considered a favorable one,

the best catch being that of the *Aurora* with 1,859 bbls. oil, of which 359 was sprm., and 17,000 lbs. bone. Loveland's catch in the *Eagle* was quoted as "a cargo worth in London \$76,000.00."

Bark *Mauna Loa* was a late addition, fitting for a whaling voyage and sailing August 14th on a line cruise under Briggs.

Walrussing became a feature of Arctic cruising this season.

In addition to the activity in connection with the fleet in 1870 there was shown more effort in our island bay whaling, Captain Roys engaging therein at Kalepolepo Bay with the schnr. *Anne*, erecting try works, etc., at Olowalu, and bringing into use his new whaling gun manufactured by Jas. A. Hopper, of this city, and securing two humpbacks of 40 bbls. each. In March an exciting time was experienced at Hilo where a whale was chased and caught after an all night tow, which yielded 60 bbls. valued at \$1200.

The reports from the northern fleet show considerable to have been done again in walrussing and on the whole an apparently good season, yet it marks the beginning of the end, so many are the changes which follow their return, the *Bismarck* and *Eagle* withdrawing and loading for Europe, and the *Wilhelm* surrendering her Hawaiian register and sailing for a guano cargo under the North German flag.

THE ARCTIC DISASTER.

The year 1871 is the memorable year of the loss of so large a part of the Arctic fleet by being crushed in the ice, 33 thus coming to grief, among which were the following of the Hawaiian fleet, viz: the *Kohola* with 150 bbls. oil, *Victoria*, *Paiea* with 100 wh., *Monticello*, with 230 sprm. and 630 wh., *Julian* with 40 sprm. and 200 wh., *Wm. Roach*, 200 bbls. wh., and *Comet* with 30 bbls. wh., all of which were left to their fate after strenuous effort to save them. The bark *Arctic*, Captain Tripp, of the island vessels alone escaped, and was crowded with rescued crews as she brought the startling news to Honolulu to be conveyed from here by steamer mail to the coast.

The *Mauna Loa* after returning from Robbin Island with seal skin trade went on a western cruise, to touch at the Guano Islands en route. The brig *Byzantium* that had been fitted as a whaler in

April, under Calhoun, became a total loss in Weynton Passage, B. C., in the latter part of October.

For 1872 the bark *R. W. Wood* was fitted out for whaling under Whitney by Jas. I. Dowsett, with perhaps others interested. The *Kamehameha Vth* is found back again this season from a whaling and sharking cruise. The *Mauna Loa* that had been outfitted by C. A. Williams & Co. for a whaling cruise after landing Guano Island supplies came to grief after a series of gales and mishaps in the Japan Sea and was beached near Speck Straits the latter part of January, 1872.

With the barks *Arctic* and *R. W. Wood*, representing Honolulu's whaling interests in the north in 1873, was the schnr. *Giovanni Apiani*, under Dority, specially outfitted by Chas. Long for Arctic trading in which she did well; returning in the fall with oil, bone, ivory and furs. The barks also secured something of trade, but at the end of the season the *Wood* was withdrawn and laid on for New Bedford, sailing December 13th. The schnr. *Kamaile* was sent out this season on a sperm cruise under I. B. Peterson, and returned February 27, 1874, with 60 bbls. oil to Bolles & Co.

From this period Arctic trading vessels predominate. With Long's *Giovanni Apiani* went out for 1874 the schnr. *Victoria* under Capt. Tripp, late of the bark *Arctic*, which vessel this season sailed under Capt. Ben. Whitney. The whaling brig *Onward* was sent north by Jas. I. Dowsett in charge of Eldredge, and all vessels did fairly well. The following year was added the whaling bark *Desmond* (formerly the *Helen Snow*), changed to the Hawaiian flag, under Smith. The *Onward* (this year under Gilley), made a spring catch on the coast of 300 bbls., and on her northern cruise secured 700 bbls. more, with 7,000 lbs. bone. Whitney in the *Arctic*, reported a good voyage of 1,100 bbls. oil, 15,000 lbs. bone and 100 lbs. ivory.

After several season's absence the *Florence* re-enters the service for whaling and trading and is the only additional ship to our list for 1876. The *Desmond* was in command of F. M. Green, and Eldredge took charge of the *Onward*, this brig sailing late for a cruise westward, and not reporting till the following season.

Capt. Dority in Long's schooner died during this summer and the voyage was completed under charge of Fuller.

This proved another disastrous season, thirteen more ships having been crushed in the ice, the Hawaiian barks *Arctic* and *Desmond* being among the victims. The *Florence* was a rescue ship to convey shipwrecked crews to San Francisco, while 190 were brought to this port by the *Three Brothers*.

After a long idle time in port Dowsett purchased Perry's interest in the *Wm. H. Allen* and refitted her for whaling again, sailing December 19, 1876.

Hawaii was represented by but four whalers and traders during the following year. This fleet was increased in 1878 to seven by the addition of the schnr. *Lolita*, Dexter, by H. Hackfeld & Co.; *Genl. Harney* by Capt. Tripp, and the *C. M. Ward*, Whitney, by Chas. Long, the latter having been purchased for \$6,500 and fitted for sperm whaling to alternate with the Arctic summer cruises. The *Florence*, this year hailing from San Francisco, was stove in the ice and sunk, as was also the brig *Wm. H. Allen* but a short time before her after having taken one whale. The fleet was further reduced in the fall by the withdrawal of the *Onward* and its sale to H. Cornwall, for \$4,000.

For the year 1879 the business is confined to the four trading schnrs. *C. M. Ward*, *Lolita*, *Giovanni Apiani* and *Genl. Harney*. The first and last named both secured valuable trade, but the *Lolita* returned in mid-summer having been seized by the Alaskan authorities and her trade taken from her. Gilley reported a very poor season for both whaling and trading; natives starving for want of blubber. To relieve such suffering he had killed two schnr. loads of walrus and distributed them along the settlements.

The record closes with 1880, in which year but two trading schooners venture forth in search of Arctic trade, the *Julia A. Long*—late *C. M. Ward*—and the *Kaluna*—late *Genl. Harney*—both returning in October with no report.

The following list comprises the fleet of Honolulu whalers and traders with their respective catches of each season:

LIST OF HONOLULU WHALERS, WITH THEIR ANNUAL CATCHES.

Year	Nation	Rig	Name	Master	Tons	Season's Catch. Bbls. spm.	Lbs. whale bone	Remarks
1832	...	...	Waverly	G. W. Cole	...	1000	...	Outfitted by H. A. Pierce, Honolulu
1835	Hwn	brg	Honolulu	Cathcart	162	...	...	On search for Capt. Dowsett
1841	Hwn	bk	Charlot	Hardwick	325	...	7,000	Late Tahitian bark Eagle
1851	Am	sh	Charlot	T. Spencer	325	...	1700	Outfitted by Capt. Jas. Makee
1852	Am	sh	Charlot	Bumpus	325	...	26,000	Transhipped at San Francisco
	...	...	Junio	Corwin	...	...	40	Six months; withdrawn
	Hwn	brg	Magdalene	Havens	274	39	72,688	Cleared for New London, January 3, 1853
1853	Brm	sh	Hansa	Husing	547	40	11,000	
	Brm	sh	Hansa	Husing	547	...	2300	
	Am	sh	Charlot	Bumpus	325	...	7,000	
1854	Am	sh	Charlot	Brown	325	...	350	Changed owners December, 1854
	Am	sh	Charlot	Brown	188	...	4,000	and seal skins
	brg	...	Zoe	Rogers	175	...	...	Tender to South America
	brg	...	Wilhelmina	Babcock	156	...	...	Sailed for Bremen November, 1854
	Hwn	brg	Hansa	Husing	547	600	700	
	Brm	sh	Hansa	Heine	465	...	2,500	
	Brm	sh	Alex. Barclay	Harris	262	...	800	Withdrawn
1855	Am	sh	Herald	Harris	325	25	500	
	Am	sh	Charlot	Brown	465	...	1900	
	Hwn	sh	Alex. Barclay	Heine	398	150	24,000	Oil, bone, furs, etc.
	Hwn	sch	Jos. Hayden	Goosman	91	...	...
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Schrieverb'k	139	60	...	
	Hwn	sch	Liholihio	Halsey	140	...	80	3600 seal skins
	Am	sch	E. L. Frost	Comstock	...	...	...	Wrecked on leaving port, January, 1855
	Am	sh	Herold	Tuttle	262	...	375	Discharged at San Francisco
	Am	sh	George	Allen	280	...	500	
1856	Hwn	bk	Black Warrior	Wall	230	70	480	
	Hwn	sh	Alex. Barclay	Tibbetts	465	...	1900	
	Hwn	sh	Alex. Barclay	Heine	186	...	100	
	Am	brg	Agate	Allen	200	...	4,500	
	Brm	brg	Victoria	Corsen	210	...	...	Stove in ice and lost in Shantar Bay, June, 1856
	Am	brg	Tarquina	Weaver	210	...	...	Sold at auction November, 1856, and condemned
	Am	brg	George	Downs	316	...	...
	Am	bk	Harmony	Bumpus	287	...	10,000	
	Hwn	bk	Neptune	Comstock	287	340	400	Condemned and sold at auction
	Am	bk	Delta	Dubay	326	...	5,000	
	Hwn	brg	Hawaii	Cook	230	...	365	
	Am	brg	Francis	Chester	114	...	...
	Am	brg	Pr. d. Joinville	Babcock	240	...	4,000	
	Hwn	brg	Pfeil	Schrieverb'k	91	...	150	"Full"
	Am	sch	Hempstead	Sawyer	140	...	800	Returned with sundry freight
	Am	sch	Forward	Green	300	...	...	Lost in Behring Sea
1857	Am	bk	Francis Palmer	Wood	275	...	...	Sold at auction and broke up
	Am	bk	United States	Wood	244	60	800	
	Hwn	bk	Cynthia	Stofield	260	...	1,200	

LIST OF HONOLULU WHALERS, WITH THEIR ANNUAL CATCHES—Continued.

Year	Nation	Rig	Name	Master	Tons	Season's Catch.			Remarks
						Bbls. spm.	Bbls. whale bone	Lbs. bone	
1857	Hwn	brg	Oahu	Wold	163	800	25,000	At Island Bay whaling; then withdrawn and broke up Spring catch
	Hwn	brg	Agate	Comstock	186	....	260	6,000
	Hwn	sch	Haahilo	Sherman	75	....	80	....
	Am	sch	E. L. Frost	Austin	140	....	800	....
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Fish	91	250	3,000	At San Francisco in July for repairs
	Hwn	bk	Black Warrior	Brown	231	70	380	....
	Am	bk	Italy	Babcock	298	....	240	5,000
	Am	bk	Italy	Rahe	230	....	16	....
	Hwn	brg	Hawaii	Mammen	220	....	600	8,000
	Hwn	brg	Kauai	Corsen	200	....	900	27,000
1858	Hwn	bk	Victoria	Wood	317	150	2,000	Returned to merchant service Lost in Margarita Bay, December, 1858
	Hwn	bk	Faith	Ward	317	....	1250	20,000
	Hwn	bk	Harmony	Austin	316	....	700	8,000
	Am	bk	Vernon	Bumpus	306	....	100	1,000
	Am	bk	Metropolis	Comstock	210	....	1600	16,000
	Am	bk	Long	Long	414	....	500	3,000
	Am	bk	Merrimac	Green	303	....	1500	16,000
	Am	bk	Francis Palmer	Eldredge	362	....	250	15,000
	Am	sh	Chas. Phelps	Brown	231	....	200	7,000
	Hwn	bk	Black Warrior	Babcock	298	....	200	7,000
1859	Am	bk	Italy	Molde	230	350	4,000	"Clean" Tender to Italy Tender to bark Faith Tender to Vernon; lost at Ayan Sailed for Ochotsk, returning via Margarita Bay, [April, 1860 Wintered in Ochotsk Condemned at Petropolorski Sold and withdrawn
	Hwn	brg	Antilla	Fehlbner	157	....	475	6,300
	Hwn	brg	Oahu	Larsen	280	....	1200	14,000
	Hwn	brg	Wallua	Merritt	249	....	400	6,000
	Hwn	bk	Gambia	Sherman	251	....	470	19,000
	Hwn	bk	Cynthia	Lawton	186	....	400	6,000
	Am	brg	Agate	Schem'lfenig	230	15	1000	13,000	
	Hwn	brg	Hawaii	Mammen	220	....	....	....
	Old	brg	Kauai	Fish	200	....	....	....
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	Spencer	140	....	....	....
1859	Am	sch	E. L. Frost	Heppingstne	106	Sold and withdrawn
	Am	sch	Caroline	E. L. Frost	141	....	250	2,000
	Hwn	bk	Cynthia	Sherman	251	....	700	14,000
	Hwn	brg	Antilla	Fehlbner	230	....	....	....
	Hwn	brg	Aloha	Stoever	294	....	500	....
	Hwn	brg	Alice	Spencer	106	....	1100	16,000
	Hwn	bk	Faith	Rice	317	....	950	12,000
	Am	bk	Florence	Spencer	326	....	800	8,000
	Am	bk	Harmony	Kelly	316	....	1400	17,000
	Hwn	bk	Vernon	Fish	306	....	500	4,000
1859	Hwn	brg	Hawaii	Schem'lfenig	230	500	6,000	Condemned at Guam, March, 1859
	Old	brg	Kauai	Mammen	220	....	500	10,000
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	Corsen	270	....	150	2,000
	Hwn	brg	Oahu	Rolfs	164	....	500	14,000
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	Fish	200	....	450	....
	Hwn	brg	Wallua	Larsen	264	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Daulsberg	91	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Daulsberg	91	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Daulsberg	91	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Daulsberg	91	....	....	....

1860	Am	bk	Benj. Rush	385	15	1000	12,000		
	Am	bk	Florence	326	....	1000	14,000		
	Hwn	bk	Cynthia	251	....	800	4,000	600 barrels spring catch	
	Hwn	bk	Harmony	316	....	1100	2,000	800 barrels spring catch	
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	270	100	475	8,000		
	Hwn	brg	Comet	235	....	250	2,500	580 barrels spring catch	
	Hwn	brg	Wilhelmi	230	....	810	2,500		
	Hwn	brg	Fehlber	380	....	430	5,000	700 barrels spring catch under Stover	
	Old	brg	Planet	294	35	1000	3,500	Sold after spring season and withdrawn	
	Hwn	brg	Aloha	264	....	440	....	Sailed for Bremen	
	Old	brg	Kauai	160	....	7,000	....	650 barrels spring catch under Fish	
	Hwn	brg	Oahu	200	....	1080	1,400		
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	264	....	650	11,000	With furs, ivory and bone	
	Hwn	brg	Walua	108	....	150	....	
1861	Hwn	brg	Hero	294	100	500	6,000		
	Hwn	brg	Aloha	270	....	500	10,000	"Clean"	
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	200	....	....	....
	Hwn	bk	Victoria	200	....	1000	14,000	Condemned and broke up	
	Hwn	bk	Florence	326	....	1200	15,000	Laid up after spring season	
	Hwn	bk	Elizabeth	251	....	800	....	Withdrawn	
	Hwn	bk	Harmony	316	....	1800	17,000	On line cruise	
	Hwn	bk	Benj. Rush	385	56	....	....	550 barrels spring catch	
	Hwn	brg	Walua	264	....	1150	8,500	Tender to Elizabeth	
	Hwn	brg	Comet	255	....	....	....	Mated with the Massasoit	
	Hwn	sch	Kalama	85	....	....	....	Spring catch; trade and freight in fall	
	Hwn	sch	Maria	93	....	450	....	Wintered north	
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	200	....	700	....	21 months; sailed for Bremen December, 1862	
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	270	....	100	....	Spring catch	
	Hwn	brg	Brumerhop	264	400	....	....
	Hwn	brg	Larsen	316	....	900	....	Wintered north	
	Hwn	bk	Moltano	326	....	1100	14,000	With aid of tender E. L. Frost	
	Hwn	bk	Florence	188	....	1900	24,000	Returned to coasting trade	
	Hwn	bk	Zoe	380	....	700	10,000	Spring tender to Comet	
	Old	brg	Planet	255	....	450	....	No report as tender to the Ocean	
	Hwn	brg	Comet	156	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Emma Rooke	85	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Kalama	93 1/2	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Maria	470	....	....	....
1863	Old	bk	Braganza	314	100	1500	22,000	With good Arctic trade	
	Hwn	bk	Harvest	326	....	1100	24,000	500 barrels spring catch	
	Hwn	bk	Florence	188	....	350	6,000	Former captain killed by Esquimaux	
	Hwn	bk	Zoe	255	....	900	6,000	Coast oil	
	Hwn	brg	Comet	270	....	600	10,000		
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	200	....	900	....	
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	200	....	....	....

LIST OF HONOLULU WHALERS, WITH THEIR ANNUAL CATCHES—Continued								
Year	Nation	Rig	Name	Master	Tons	Season's Catch.		Remarks
						Bbls. spm.	Bbls. whale bone	
1864	Old	bk	Braganza	Fehlber	470	"Clean"; loaded for Bremen
	Hwn	bk	Harvest	Loveland	314	280	1000	
	Hwn	bk	Florence	Spencer	326	...	850	
	Am	bk	Richmond	Kelly	...	...	500
	Old	bk	Julian	Lubbers	362	80	750	
	Old	sh	Oregon	Mammen	319	...	1600	
	Am	bk	Pearl	Thompson	...	400	20,000	
1865	Am	bk	Kamehameha-V	Long	188	...	300	With Arctic trade
	Hwn	bk	Hae Hawaii	Heppngstne	372	...	520	
	Hwn	bk	Comet	Wilhelmi	255	...	400	
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	Cogan	270	...	1100	
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	Eldredge	200	...	11,000	
	Hwn	brg	Wm. Roach	Pulver	290	...	500	
	Am	bk	Florence	Spencer	326	30	850	
	Am	bk	Kamehameha V	Long	188	...	350	
	Hwn	bk	Julian	Lubbers	362	35	1200	
	Old	bk	Hae Hawaii	Heppngstne	372	40	1000	
1866	Hwn	brg	Kohola	Cogan	270	...	1050	Spring catch
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	Fish	200	...	900	
	Hwn	brg	Comet	Wilhelmi	255	...	700	
	Hwn	brg	Oregon	Mammen	393	...	1600	
	Old	sh	Harvest	Eldredge	300	...	20,000	
	Hwn	bk	Pearl	Thompson	314	...	...
	Am	bk	Hae Hawaii	Heppngstne	372	...	1080	
	Am	bk	Florence	Loveland	326	200	450	
	Old	bk	Julian	Lubbers	62	25	875	
	Old	bk	Oregon	Mammen	393	...	350	
1867	Am	sh	Wm. Roach	Pulver	290	...	800	Lost in Arctic, August 1, 1867
	Am	bk	Comet	Rice	235	...	90	
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	Fish	200	...	...
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	Cogan	270	...	670	
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Tripp	91	...	300	
	Hwn	brg	Comet	Rice-Weeks	255	...	7,000	
	Am	bk	Eagle	Loveland	382	...	...
	Am	bk	Florence	Sandford	326	...	1200	
	Am	bk	Hae Hawaii	Heppngstne	372	100	900	
	Am	bk	Wm. Roach	Pulver	290	...	14,000	
1868	Am	bk	Julian	Hagerman	362	...	570	Arrived September 1 at San Francisco
	Old	bk	Oregon	Mammen	393	60	10,000	
	Old	sh	Kohola	Taylor	270	...	850	
	Hwn	brg	Count Bismarck	Dahlman	453	...	5,000	
	Hwn	bk	Hae Hawaii	Heppngstne	372	...	700	
	Hwn	bk	Monticello	Phillips	...	...	900
	Am	bk	Nile	Allen	322	...	1100	
	Am	bk	Wm. Roach	Nye	290	...	8,000	
	Am	bk	Eagle	Loveland	382	110	...	
	Old	bk	Julian	Lubbers	362	...	190	
Lost on Sea Horse Island, September 22, 1868								

Lost in Arctic, August 1, 1866

"Full ship"

Arrived September 1 at San Francisco for repairs

Lost on Sea Horse Island, September 22, 1868

Burned by the Shenandoah
At Ascension, April 1865

1868	Hwn	sch	Emeline	O. J. Harris	..	102	.....	Spring catch
	Hwn	sch	Pfeil	Almy	91	40	5,500	
	Hwn	sch	Wm. H. Allen	Spencer	157	300	15,000	
	Hwn	sch	Kohola	Tripp	270	700	7,000	
	Hwn	brg	Comet	Weeks	255	700	15,000	With 275 barrels walrus oil
1869	Hwn	bk	Julian	Heppigstne	362	70	15,000	
	Am	bk	Nile	Allen	322	350	4,000	
	Hwn	brg	Onward	Rathburn	180	.....	.....	Returned "clean"; sailed again Aug. 5, under Norton
	Hwn	brg	Wm. H. Allen	Spencer	157	200	.....
	Hwn	brg	Comet	Read	255	75	.....
	Am	bk	Wm. Roach	Nye	290	160	2,000	With 100 barrels cocoanut oil
	Hwn	bk	Kohola	Tripp	270	800	15,000	
	Hwn	bk	Eagle	Loveland	386	25	28,000	
	Hwn	bk	Count Bismarck	Dahlman	453	1600	15,000	
	Hwn	bk	Wilhelm I.	Mammen	463	100	15,000	
	Hwn	bk	Paiea	Smith	386	255	.....	6,500 pounds ivory
	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Gray	425	200	.....
	Hwn	bk	Julian	Heppigstne	362	1500	16,000	700 pounds ivory
1870	Hwn	bk	Count Bismarck	Dahlman	453	1200	16,000	2,000 pounds ivory; Sailed February 1, for Hamburg
	Hwn	bk	Wilhelm I.	Mammen	463	120	960	1,000 pounds ivory; withdrawn
	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Tripp	425	850	15,000	
	Hwn	brg	Paiea	Newbury	386	800	.....	Walrus oil, hides and ivory
	Am	bk	Wm. Roach	Whitney	290	980	12,000	(prt. wal. oil), 1,400 lbs. ivory
	Hwn	bk	Eagle	Comstock	386	1000	10,000	(prt. wal. oil), 1,000 lbs. ivory; sailed for Falmouth
	Hwn	brg	Comet	Warren	255	400	7,000	(prt. wal. oil), 600 lbs. ivory
	Hwn	brg	Onward	Norton	189	500	9,000	(prt. wal. oil), 800 lbs. ivory
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	Almy	270	650	10,000	50 pounds ivory
	Hwn	sch	Wm. H. Allen	Vera	157	200	.....	Lost in the Arctic
1871	Hwn	bk	Paiea	Newbury	386	.....	.....	Lost in the Arctic
	Hwn	bk	Wm.	Whitney	290	200	.....	Left whaling ground early with rescued men
	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Tripp	425	480	6,600	Trading cruise; 604 seal skins
	Hwn	bk	Mauna Loa	Briggs	180	.....	.....	Lost in the ice
	Hwn	sh	Julian	Heppigstne	362	40	200	Lost in the ice
	Hwn	brg	Kohola	Almy	270	150	.....	Lost in the ice
	Hwn	brg	Comet	Silva	255	80	.....	Lost in the ice
	Hwn	brg	Victoria	Redfield	200	.....	.....	2,000 pounds ivory
1872	Hwn	brg	R. W. Wood	Whitney	287	550	12,000	With 394 barrels walrus oil
	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Tripp	425	140	660	With shark oil, fins, etc.
	Hwn	bk	Kamehameha V	Wood	188	40	.....	With 2,400 lbs. ivory; sailed for N. B., Dec., 1873
1873	Hwn	bk	R. W. Wood	Whitney	287	50	10,000	With 30 barrels walrus oil
	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Tripp	425	300	4,300	3,000 pounds ivory, furs, etc.
	Hwn	sch	Giov. Apiani	Dority	86	100	6,000	Reentered coasting trade
	Hwn	sch	Kamale	Peterson	80	60	.....

LIST OF HONOLULU WHALERS, WITH THEIR ANNUAL CATCHES—Concluded.

Year	Nation	Rig	Name	Master	Tons	Season's Catch. spm. Bbls. Bbls.	Lbs. bone	Remarks
1874	Kwn	bk	Arctic	Whitney	425	....	950	10,000
	Hwn	brg	Onward	Eldredge	189	....	600	5,000
	Hwn	sch	Glov. Apiani	Dority	86	30	12	2,000
	Hwn	sch	Victoria	Tripp	..	....	100	5,000
1875	Hwn	sch	Glov. Apiani	Dority	86	....	130	5,000
	Hwn	bk	Desmond	Smith	301	....	550	9,000
	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Whitney	425	....	1100	15,000
	Hwn	brg	Onward	Gilley	180	....	1000	7,000
1876	Hwn	bk	Arctic	Whitney	425	....	....	....
	Hwn	bk	Florence	Williams	326	....	670	....
	Hwn	bk	Desmond	Glov. Apiani	301	....	830	....
	Am	sch	Wm. H. Allen	F. M. Green	86	....	14,477	....
1877	Hwn	brg	Onward	Gilley	157	....	250	5,000
	Hwn	brg	Onward	Eldredge	189	600	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Glov. Apiani	Whitney	86	....	....	7,000
	Am	bk	Florence	Williams	326	....	450	....
1878	Am	bk	Florence	Williams	326	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Glov. Apiani	Weeks	86	....	750	....
	Am	sch	Loleta	Dexter	..	....	290	4,719
	Hwn	brg	Wm. H. Allen	Gilley	157	....	75	....
1879	Am	brg	Onward	Smithers	189	....	225	3,000
	Am	sch	C. M. Ward	Whitney	188	....	100	6,000
	Am	sch	Genl. Harney	Tripp	..	....	....	....
	Am	sch	C. M. Ward	Whitney	188	....	30	2,300
1880	Am	sch	Loleta	Dexter	..	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Glov. Apiani	Gilley	86	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Genl. Harney	Tripp	86	....	1,100	....
	Hwn	sch	Julia A. Long	Gilley	188	....	....	....
	Hwn	sch	Kaluna	Cook	86	....	....	....

6,000 pounds ivory, 500 furs
 3,500 pounds ivory
 13,300 pounds ivory, 364 fox skins
 5,000 pounds ivory, 600 barrels walrus oil
 100 pounds ivory
 300 barrels coast oil in spring
 Lost in the ice July 9, 1876
 (Mostly walrus oil)
 3,500 lbs. ivory; lost in the ice September 5, 1876
 8,052 pounds ivory
 6,000 pounds ivory
 4,000 pounds ivory
 With 700 barrels walrus oil
 Stove in the ice August 10, 1878, and sunk
 220 pounds ivory, 393 packages trade
 4,000 pounds ivory, 60 skins, etc.
 Stove in the ice August 2, 1878, and sunk
 1,500 pounds ivory
 2,000 pounds ivory
 Returned via San Francisco; no report
 1,500 pounds ivory, 167 skins
 Trade all seized
 Returned with trade
 3,500 pounds ivory, 400 skins
 Returned October; no report

HONOLULU'S MAY-DAY FESTIVITIES.

HONOLULU was treated with the opening of May, 1912, to a series of festivities at the hands of its kindergarteners and young school-pupils that met with such success as to elicit favorable comparison with our customary annual floral parade, by the pageant of Punahou preparatory department at the college campus, on the 1st and 2nd, and the May-pole observance on the 3rd by the various kindergarteners of the city at Thomas Square, with their floats and procession around the square. In this latter event one sees the development of the school-children's May-pole gathering, which originated but a few years ago on the grounds of the executive building for May-day observance. In the former is to be recognized an educational innovation for this mid-pacific community that may be more "far-reaching" in its influence than was in the mind of its bold suggestor and enthusiastic promoters.

The Anniversary Pageant, so termed, of Punahou Preparatory School, portrayed the traditional changes of civilization, the primitive period of tree and cave dwellers being illustrated by the youngest class of little tots under seven years of age, who told of the whys and wherefore. North American Indian life was shown by the next grade in their presentation of the legend of "Hiawatha," with tents and trappings dear to every boy's heart. Grecian civilization was shown by the third grade in the enactment of the legend of "Theseus," and the fourth grade presented "The Return of Coriolanus" to illustrate Roman civilization, very creditably indeed. Medieval civilization was carried out in imposing manner by the story and procession of the "Crusaders" to rescue Jerusalem from Mohammedan power. The Transition period from Medieval to Modern civilization was shown in the May-day festivities of Merry England in the crowning of the May queen and the fascinating intricacies of the May-pole dance.

Scenes from the life of Columbus was the subject to portray Modern civilization, followed by the enactment of "Rip Van Winkle," and it in turn by "A Washington Tea," a pretentious scene of colonial times in which was given the stately minuet to

music by their own party, and in a manner giving pointers to their elders. This was succeeded by "Miss Columbia's Party," represented by the gathering together of all the States and Territories of the Union with their gifts as the development of modern civilization, and concluding with the processional review of the entire pageant around the campus and before the grandstand.

In the study and preparation of this pageant much extra care and thought devolved upon the teachers in their patient drill, and encouragement and expenditure by fond parents in outfitting the "characters" represented, each appropriate to the country and period portrayed, but it has been educational throughout to all parties concerned. President Griffiths of Oahu College and Professor C. T. Fitts, principal of the Preparatory department, and his corps of assistants were amply rewarded by the very natural presentation of the various scenes free of embarrassment by their young pupils before so large an audience, which in itself gave pleasure to the entire assembly.

The first day's exhibition was by invitation before the parents of the pupils, patrons and others interested in the college and distinguished visitors, for whom bleachers were erected and chair sections provided to supplement the accommodations of the preparatory school building itself, in front of which the enactments on the improvised stage for the events took place.

On the second day's performance the grounds were thrown open to the pupils of the various schools of the city and the general public, and the throng that gathered—estimated at some four thousand—showed an appreciation of the new departure in island school work, and afforded the young people an inspiration that warranted the closing of the city's schools for the day to enable them to witness and profit by Punahou's object lesson. History and tradition thus taught will last in memory, and the training involved reflects credit alike on teachers and scholars.

We shall miss our guess if, in the coming years, there will be not a few of the participants who will look back to this Punahou pageant of 1912 as marking a red-letter day in their school career. Nor will it be lost upon the free kindergarteners of the city, for with them May-day festivity has evidently come to stay.

HONOLULU'S GERMAN COLONY OF THE FIFTIES.

AMONG the various changes that have taken place in the business life of Honolulu, there is one that is deserving of more attention than has yet been given it, not only from the prominence it once enjoyed in our little commercial world, but also the influence of its members on the social life of the community. Nor have we outlived the benefits or influence thus established.

Few today realize the number and importance of the German firms doing business in this city during the "fifties," its formative commercial period, seeing we have but three at the present time, all of them direct descendants of original establishments.

In the history of the house of H. Hackfeld & Co. given in the Hawaiian Annual for 1902, it was shown to be the pioneer German house, which established here in the latter part of 1849. How much its early success may have attracted others to share their field we know not, but it is interesting to note the order and formidable number of competitive German firms that established here in the decade following.

The second of that nationality establishing was von Holt & Heuck (H. von Holt and T. C. Heuck), as "dealers in general merchandise." Their business card dates 1851. The junior member of this firm had previously sought to serve the community as an "architect and designer," but the town was too young or not progressive enough at that time for one of his profession. Following them the next year was Doench & Stapenhorst (Aug. Doench and Florens Stapenhorst), who established a "general agency and commission business" during the summer, locating on Nuuanu street in what had been the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store, near the corner of King, while just below Marin street, on Nuuanu, a few months later the house of Melchers & Co. (Gustav C. Melchers and Gust. Reiners), "general commission merchants," located temporarily while the new two-story coral building at the corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets was being built for them.

It may only be a business coincidence, but an interesting fact

just the same, that these two firms just mentioned should alike become early interested in the whaling industry from this port, both as owners and agents of several vessels, particulars of which are shown in our paper on that subject in this issue, and what is of vital importance is that, like the Hackfeld house, they are with us today, changed in name but unbroken in their descent. For instance: the firm of Doench & Stapenhorst continued till 1855, when the senior partner withdrew and started a retail dry-goods store on Maunakea street. Mr. Stapenhorst continued alone for but a short time, when he was joined by Mr. Ed. Hoffschlaeger, in 1856, and the firm name became Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst, from which point their identity with the whaling industry is noticeable. Upon the death of Mr. Stapenhorst, in 1865, the firm name became Hoffschlaeger & Co. and has so continued to the present, though of late years as a corporation.

The house of Melchers & Co., now F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd., has also had an interesting and honorable career, having been prominently identified with the shipping interests and leading industries and welfare of the community. Mr. Reiners was an active member of the first Agricultural Society here and served on the committee of domestic manufactures, and was also a leading spirit in musical circles for our social uplift. Both members of the firm were officers in the Hawaiian Guards that formed shortly following the sailors' riot of 1853, as were also H. von Holt and Dr. E. Hoffman.

Shortly following the foregoing, several other German firms established here, viz.: Krull & Moll (Ernst Krull and Eduard Moll), as "importers and commission merchants," locating on Kaahumanu street; Feldheim & Co. (comprising Saml. and Nathan G. Feldheim and Lehman H. Mandelbaum), also "importers and commission merchants," on Queen street; J. W. Rixmann & Co., on Nuuanu street, "dealers in general merchandise"; C. T. Averberg, at the corner of King and Maunakea streets, succeeded in 1856 by G. Buhle & Co., catering to the better class of ladies' trade, which was also the specialty of B. F. Ehlers' Fort street store.

Other German concerns of this period were: J. J. Bischoff & Co.; J. R. Opitz & Co.; Fischer & Jargens, cabinet makers, as also Rahe of Stuart & Rahe; Lange & Wentzel, watchmak-

ers and jewelers; Dr. Ed. Hoffman; Hugo Stangenwald, daguerrotypist and later physician; Barman & Dreyfous, clothing, etc., afterwards Grinbaum & Dreyfous; G. Thoms, financial agent, with headquarters at Melchers & Co.'s; E. Hoffman, retail dry-goods; Chas. Brenig; F. Bertleman; H. J. Nolte and F. C. Kruger, with probably a few others.

The clerical force of the majority of the leading German firms came out to their positions from the homeland, many of them young men that grew up with the business and a number of them securing interests in their respective firms, a fact clearly indicating their high business character.

A German club was formed in 1854, which comprised some sixty members that was known only for its good fellowship, and out of which doubtless grew the German Benevolent Society that has continued to the present time with its ministrations of helpfulness to the needy of their race. Beside the usual club functions, its gatherings were credited with enlivenment by good music distinguished by good taste.

Previous to the establishment of the club an Amateur Musical Society of various nationalities was in existence. Naturally, it attracted and drew in the prominent musical members of the later organization.

Mention has been made of Mr. Reiners as a leading spirit in musical circles. He was favored with a fine baritone voice that made him popular both in the society's gatherings and at public concerts. Mr. T. C. Heuck was famed as tenor. Dr. Hoffman was looked upon as the foremost pianist of the colony and readily aided in any concert work required. C. F. Neuman was an organist and pianist. Dr. Hillebrand was also a pianist, but is not recalled as performing in public. Of other nationalities in the society, Americans furnished its chief songsters and share of chorus strength, Britishers predominating as instrumentalists. Mrs. Coady—afterward Mrs. Hasslocher—as soprano, and Mrs. Chas. Brewer 2nd, as contralto, were perhaps the prima donnas of the society at the period here dealt with.

Musical circles received an impetus and uplift by the arrival here about 1858 of two German professionals, Messrs. Hasslocher and Waldau, the former an eminent pianist and musical director and the latter a violinist of note. Their services were early en-

gaged for instruction in their special lines at Oahu College, and the bond of their profession naturally drew them into the Amateur Musical Society, of which Mr. Hasslocher became leader or conductor with such success that oratorios were first attempted here by the society at a public concert in the Fort street church the latter part of 1859, which gave general satisfaction and was said "to mark a new era in music in this city."

In addition to the foregoing brief sketch of participation in the business activities and public welfare of the community by the German colony—if we may so term them—their identity with the place and people was interestingly increased by several of the mercantile and professional members invading a number of the homes of the first families of Honolulu and winning their comeliest maidens to establish other homes in our midst, and one for a home abroad.

Recognition is due Dr. Wm. Hillebrand for his valuable services rendered Hawaii nei, among other things being his connection with the Agricultural Society in introducing many new trees, plants, birds, etc., for our comfort and profit, and through his research has supplied "*Flora of the Hawaiian Islands*," our only botanical text book, so far. He also served the government as special agent to China and India on immigration matters. Nor are his years of service to the Queen's Hospital forgotten. This institution also held the sympathy and support of Mr. T. C. Heuck, who with Mr. H. Hackfeld was among the formative charter members and became a trustee and its architect.

In the 1860-1870 decade following, the changes in the German element of the community were frequent. Notwithstanding new arrivals to the principal houses, the many departures and withdrawals gradually reduced the colony of its strength, and with the growth of the city the prominence it once held in our midst has passed, but memories abide and the record holds good.

Condemnation suits by the U. S. government for the Fort street properties adjoining its Mahuka site purchase for an unobstructed federal building have been before the court for the best part of the year, and are yet to be completed. It is unfortunate that so long a delay is required for the establishment of this important and needed public edifice.

THE CHOICE OF STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN HONOLULU.

By RALPH S. HOSMER, Territorial Forester.

HONOLULU is fortunate in having a climate in which many kinds of trees grow well. The introduced flora is made up of plants both from the tropics and the temperate zones. Some reach as good a development here as anywhere in the world. For these reasons the choice of trees for street tree planting covers a fairly wide range, making it possible to meet most of the requirements likely to be made.

SHADE TREES.

Of the shade trees that have been successfully used for street planting in Honolulu, the following deserve special mention:

Monkeypod, Siris Tree, Silk Oak, Pepper, Ironwood and several of the Eucalypts, particularly the Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*).

Monkeypods are too well known to need comment. They have a wide spread of branches and, of course, take up a good deal of room, but when well grown are highly effective; witness portions of Nuuanu street.

The Siris Tree (*Albizzia lebbek*) is the large tree with light-colored seed pods. It loses its leaves for a time in the winter months, but is on the whole a desirable addition to our flora.

Silk Oak has the disadvantage of constantly dropping its leaves. Otherwise it is a good street tree. A good example is the row on Young street, outside the Government Nursery grounds.

Another good shade tree is the "Yellow Poinciana" (*Peltephorum ferrugineum*). This is a large tree with yellow flowers. There are a number in the Capitol grounds, along the King street wall. *Cassia florida* is also a good street tree, particularly adapted for growing in windy situations. In the valleys, particularly upper Nuuanu, Hawaiian Koa and the closely related Australian Blackwood, *Acacia melanoxylon*, are good trees to plant. The other Acacias are not well adapted for street planting. They are not of good form and, also, they are short lived.

For quite another sort of effect the Norfolk Island Pine, *Auracaria*, would make a unique setting for some rightly located street. These trees grow straight and tall even in heavy and constant wind. They are not to be overlooked. Of the three species commonly planted in Honolulu, probably *Auracaria excelsa* would be the one best adapted for street planting.

Pride of India is a tree that can well be used for roadside planting in dry districts, but it is better adapted for use in the country than along city streets. The Opium tree (*Inga dulcis*) is another in the same class. Both will take care of themselves after they are once established.

Algaroba or Keawe, because of its thorns, is not so well adapted for street planting as some other trees, but there are places where it can be used to excellent advantage. Punahou street serves as an example of what can be done with large Algaroba trees that have been properly cared for.

The so-called "Red Sandalwood" (*Adenanthera pavonina*), the tree having the curiously twisted pods with bright red seeds, could be used as a street tree, though up to the present it has been planted more in the way of individual specimens. It has a good habit and is generally an attractive tree.

The Pepper Tree, because of its light, graceful foliage, is a general favorite. It should, however, be used only in sheltered places, as it is easily uprooted by the wind. It is a good plan to prune Peppers into shape. A good example of such work, well done, is to be seen at the head of Keeaumoku street. Because of its shallow root system the Pepper Tree should not be planted too close to cement sidewalks.

The Ironwood and the Eucalypts are more generally used in windy situations. Some of the older streets at Kaimuki show what can be done with these trees. The Ironwood is also the best adapted of any of the introduced trees for use near the sea. The large trees at Waikiki are a case in point. Ironwoods are also good trees to use for highway planting in the country, as those making the trip around Oahu will have occasion to see as the trees planted along that road grow up. It follows, of course, that in time the lower branches should be cut off, letting in the sun and wind to the surface of the road, while the upper branches give shade overhead.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN TREES.

Kukui (*Alcurites moluccana*) is the Hawaiian tree perhaps now most often used for ornamental planting. While the home of the Kukui is on the lower slopes of the mountains, at an elevation of from 1000 to 2000 feet, it can, with some attention, be made to grow even near the sea shore. Kukui when young is attractive in form, and although not particularly adapted for street planting, makes a pleasing addition to the trees on a lawn. It might well be used more often than it is.

Mention has already been made of Koa, which does well in the valleys, the further mauka the better. If planted where there are likely to be any stray cattle it must be protected, for the young shoots of Koa seem to be especially palatable to stock.

Wiliwili (*Erythrina monosperma*) is a Hawaiian tree that deserves greater attention for ornamental planting. This tree belongs naturally at low elevations, in the dry districts. Its curiously shaped, brilliant red flowers make Wiliwili a conspicuous object while in bloom and offset the fact that it is not so ornamental at other seasons, for Wiliwili is one of the few Hawaiian trees to shed its leaves. The true Wiliwili has large, red seeds, but they are not as brilliant in color as those from the introduced tree, *Adenantha*, which are often sold in the local markets under the name "Wiliwili." Both are good trees to plant in Honolulu.

Kou (*Cordia subcordata*) is now a rather rare tree, though once it was much planted for shade. From its wood the Hawaiians made some of their most beautiful calabashes. Although its cultivation is somewhat hampered by insect pests, the use of Kou as an ornamental tree should be revived by all those who think of these islands as "Hawaii Nei."

Certain of the native species of Hibiscus can be grown effectively in gardens in this city. The White Hibiscus, Kokio Keokeo (*Hibiscus Arnottianus*), is perhaps the one most often seen, but with the decided interest now being taken in this genus, it should not be difficult to obtain plants of other species as well.

Hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) and Milo (*Thespesia populnea*) are almost too common to need mention in such a list as this. Both are useful trees in their place, while that it may not feel slighted, there should also be included here the Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*).

There are very many more Hawaiian trees, but this paper only pretends to make passing mention of those in most common use.

FLOWERING TREES.

With flowering trees the number of desirable kinds makes an embarrassment of riches. The Royal Poinciana probably stands at the head for brilliancy of color, but this tree has the disadvantage that its leaves are very sensitive to wind, so that if planted in any but the most protected situations it presents a barren or ragged appearance for a good part of the year. For this reason it should not be used in the valleys.

The Golden, Pink and White, and Pink Showers are all good trees, though they need to be pruned vigorously and often and to be kept tied up to stakes until they get large enough to be out of the way of passersby. The Pink Shower comes into flower considerably earlier than the others. While not quite as showy, it is a highly desirable tree. The Pink and White Shower is well known locally under its old name, *Cathartocarpus*. It is now called *Cassia nodosa*.

Brazilian Rosewood (*Jacaranda mimosaeifolia*), because of its profusion of blue flowers, is a tree that is justly attracting more and more attention. It grows taller than the Showers and has light, feathery foliage. So far only individual trees have been planted. It ought to make a fine effect on some street that is not too much exposed to wind. One advantage of *Jacaranda* is that it will grow well at a higher elevation than some of the other flowering trees.

While really more of a shrub than a tree in habit, the St. Thomas Tree (*Bauhinia tomentosa*) is an effective plant for certain localities. In the belt of shrubbery at Kapiolani Park, near the Aquarium, its pink and white blossoms will be recalled as giving a good bit of color.

"Pride of the Barbadoes" is another shrub-like tree not as much used in Honolulu as it might be, probably for the reason that a similar effect is got better with the Royal Poinciana.

SHRUBS.

While better adapted for use as hedges in screening certain portions of private grounds than for planting along streets, men-

tion may be made of several of the high growing shrubs like *Panax*—the tall shrub with green leaves outlined with white,—that reaches a height of 20 feet or so; the various *Oleanders*, and the ubiquitous *Hibiscus*. Nothing can be much more effective than a tall hedge of the single red variety of *Hibiscus*, but as tastes vary, there is opportunity to choose between several common kinds, to say nothing of the newly-created named varieties.

For a lower hedge the red foliated plant, *Acalypha*, and the many varieties of *Crotons* enable one to get interesting effects. To the tourist the Joseph's Coat (*Phyllanthus roscopictus*), with its richly variegated foliage, seems a never-ending source of interest. While if one desires an unobtrusive effect, a well-cropped low hedge of Monterey Cypress meets his need. *Inga dulcis* and Keawe can by close and frequent trimming both be made to grow as hedge plants. To secure the best effect they should be trimmed every month. On some streets a well-kept border of shrubs would be better than trees. There is room in Honolulu for many classes of planting.

PALMS.

Palms are not well adapted for general use as street trees because of the greater care that must be given them over other trees. It takes two years or longer to grow a palm to a size large enough to set out, and once planted palms require considerable attention. Thus, while highly effective, they are better adapted for use on private grounds. Further, it is at present difficult to obtain young palms in Honolulu. The Government Nursery has not grown palms for a long time, and the commercial nursery people say it does not pay them to try to keep a large stock on hand. Consequently, the few kinds that are on sale are expensive. With these reservations the following species may be mentioned as among those that could be used for street planting.

Probably the best all around palm is *Cocos plumosa*, sometimes called the Feather Palm. This tree grows to a height of from 30 to 40 feet, stands the wind well and is not so particular as to its soil requirements as are most of the other palms. In general effect it resembles the Royal Palm. It is more to be recommended for street planting than any other palm.

The Royal Palm now growing in Honolulu (*Oreodoxa regia*) will not succeed if there is too much wind, and it must have good soil. It is, of course, extremely effective when properly planted and cared for, so that not a little effort may justifiably be spent in its culture. But for this very reason the planting of Royal Palms should not be attempted unless the trees can be properly looked after.

The Red Palm (*Areca rubra*) is sometimes used to good advantage. It stands the wind fairly well and is not overfastidious about soil requirements. It is, however, better adapted for individual planting on private grounds than for street use. Its average height is about 30 feet.

The Wine Palm (*Caryota urens*) is attractive as a young tree and in consequence is more or less sought after, but it is short lived, living only from 10 to 15 years. After fruiting the Wine Palm is apt to present a shabby appearance. It is not well adapted for street planting.

The Date Palms, especially *Phoenix sylvestris*, the one commonly planted here, are much better adapted for use along streets. Examples of Date Palms are to be seen at Waikiki, in the park, and on the grounds of Mr. Wm. G. Irwin. They are hardy and after they are once established will grow with comparatively little attention.

The California Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) is used extensively in Southern California for street tree planting. In Honolulu it is at present only represented by individual specimens on private grounds. With its large clusters of dry leaves it could be made to give striking effect to an avenue if planted under the right conditions.

Other palms that could be used for street planting in certain cases are the *Livistonia chinensis*, better known under its old name *Latania borbonica*; the *Livistonia australis*; the native Hawaiian palm, Loulu (*Pritchardia gaudichaudii*); and the Sabal Palm (*Sabal Blackburniana*).

Latania glaucophylla is also sometimes used to good advantage on account of its small size, for planting alternately with a tall growing species. The Oil Palm (*Elais guineensis*) is a hardy palm similar in general effect to the Dates. This is the palm

that alternates with the Royal Palms along the entrance driveway of the Capitol grounds. It might well be used more often.

Taken by and large, the palms require a fairly well drained soil. They will not succeed in a cold, heavy clay like that in certain parts of Nuuanu Valley, and almost without exception they prefer a soil well supplied with plant food.

The Coconut is an apparent exception to this last statement. Highly picturesque and typical of what the visitor expects of the tropics, the Coconut ought to be more generally planted in Hawaii. But it is at better advantage elsewhere than immediately along a street. The leaning habit of the tree is against its use in such a situation. Further, there is some basis to the objection that there is danger from the falling of the ripe Coconuts.

The above named are, of course, only a few of the palms now to be found in Honolulu. They are mentioned as being those best adapted for street planting where it is desired to obtain an effect that can only be got by using palms.

With the great variety of soil conditions that occur even within Honolulu proper, with the difference in elevation and exposure to strong winds, it is not only advisable, but essential that careful thought and expert knowledge go to the selection of the kind of trees to plant. In Honolulu advice on all technical questions is to be had for the asking, and young trees of the kinds most in demand can be bought at cost price. The members of the staff of the Division of Forestry at the Government Nursery on King street are always ready to answer questions and to suggest how, when, where and what trees to plant to get certain results in any locality. Here, also, seedling trees may be obtained. With all the machinery ready to be put into operation, there is no good reason why enthusiasm for tree planting should not in time lead to making tree-lined streets one of the most attractive features of Honolulu.

Oceanic S. S. *Sonoma*, on the initial trip reopening the San Francisco-Sydney mail service, in July last made the record run in 18 days, 14 hours, 19 minutes, touching at Honolulu, Pago Pago and Auckland en route, arriving at Sydney twenty-four hours ahead of her schedule and four days under contract time.

HILO'S DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK.

By JAMES T. STACKER.

HILO, a city of destiny. Less than a generation ago a conspicuous feature of Hilo was the long stretch of unoccupied waterfront from the postoffice almost to Waiakea. Steamer decks could be observed from the verandas, common in those days in front of the stores on the mauka side of Front street. There was little to stir the pulse of the inhabitant or visitor; it was little more than a village and not a prosperous one at that. The late Charles Richardson had a general store and lumber yard midway between the postoffice and what is now Hoolulu Park. The late A. S. Cleghorn once had a store on the corner of Front and Waianuenue, succeeding Tom Spencer. Neither park nor pavilion was thought of then, and it was not a decade before then that watermelons grew luxuriantly on the Bishop lands between where Richardson street now is and the river. Schooner loads of lumber came from the Coast to Richardson, and the boards rafted ashore. One or two schooners a year sufficed for the demand.

On Saturday nights the white men and Hawaiians, of whom there were many, came in from the plantations and made their purchases—there were no plantation stores then—and enjoyed themselves as they wished. The trade from these men took the place of that derived from the whalers of a generation before. The stocks in the Hilo stores were about what would be found in the average country store on the mainland. There were white mechanics and teamsters on the plantations and their trade was solicited. At the foot of Waianuenue street was the boat landing at which passengers by steamer disembarked, when the weather was favorable for the shoreboats to tie up. More often they landed passengers at a small landing in the river at Waiakea, which meant hack or bus hire for those who could afford the price. The business men and passengers protested against the Waiakea landing, but to little purpose, and there was born a suspicion that the owner of the stables and the men on the steamer stood in on the proceeds. At all times the Waiakea

landing was unsatisfactory, and fifteen years ago the legislature granted an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for a wharf to be built at such place as seemed most suitable. Whether it was at the wish of the owners of the stables or for other reasons, a spot at Waiakea, beyond the Wailama river, was selected. There had been times when it was with difficulty that the boat boys warped their craft through the channel to the river, and to avoid danger of capsizing a small boat at any time, the river landing had to be abandoned for the one in the open harbor half a mile beyond. Ten thousand dollars of the fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the wharf was authorized for the construction of this landing, which very soon proved itself inadequate for almost any purpose. Subsequent authorizations were made and another wharf was built a half mile further away from the one that had just been completed. The first was then leased to Hackfeld & Co., who used it as a warehouse and landing for several years.

Coffee cultivation in Hilo and Olaa districts did not prove the success expected when the government divided the lands into homesteads and sold them to the settlers for small sums. Those who bought above two thousand feet elevation failed altogether. A change in the political status of the islands brought strangers, and some of them had money to invest. A few among the lot sought an opening for their cosmic energy in the wilds of Olaa, where the coffee berry was expected to make them rich. Theirs was a variety of energy almost new to the section, and the blood of the new variety began coursing through the veins of physical Hilo. The newcomers had the ginger, but lacked experience. Their supply of information of soils and products was obtained by the absorption of knowledge disseminated through the pages of seed catalogues. The red spider, the blight and ways of keeping them out, were subjects for conversation and discussion at all times, until both were as prominent on a plantation as the berry. Cultivation was a problem that none could solve, and when "Landlookers" entered the district and solicited information as to the area and values from men on the ground, the public got their first insight into the causes of the failure of the coffee industry, or the man who expected to promote it.

It was an open season for buying, and when a coffee man in the vicinity of Mountain View was offered thirty dollars an acre

for his fifty-acre holding he jumped at it with a force that put the buyer off his balance.

The owners of land in the coffee belt cared not that a big corporation was coming in to "grow coffee on scientific principles"; their interest was in knowing how much per acre they were to receive—and when. Gradually the odor of mice permeated Olaa. The coffee industry was saved and, with a willingness that was praiseworthy, the district expressed a desire to help out by selling at any price varying from thirty to one hundred and fifteen dollars per acre. It made no difference to the buyers whether the land was cleared or planted, or the giant ohias and their i-ia vines made dense the primeval forest. It was commercialism run wild and a budding industry died a-bornin'.

With a prospective coffee crop almost in their hands, one firm erected at a big expense a coffee mill that would be large enough to handle all of the berries in parchment that would be brought to it. It was not long after that the mill was taken apart and shipped to Hilo. Sugar was getting a stronger foothold, and it seemed to the casual observer that Hilo was to be benefited by the change. The old business of Mr. Richardson was incorporated in 1897 by a Coast man who had taken the lead in coffee in Olaa. A new building followed and more new blood came from the mainland. The lot at the corner of Waianuenue and Front streets, for years used by the Wilhelms as a bakery, was in demand, as was other property on the same side of Waianuenue street further mauka. When it was put up at auction Hackfeld & Co. bought it and erected a substantial frame building that extended a block. Half-way to Waiakea they set up a lumber yard and invited a cabinet maker of Honolulu to come up and manage a saw mill. This meant opposition to the oldest lumber yard in the town. It meant cutting into the profits of the man who had a small mill in connection with the firm that succeeded Richardson. Also, it meant progress; and it was coffee, not sugar, that forged it.

Hilo was surely going ahead. Opposite the Hackfeld building, just erected, was the Turner store, which for years before had been occupied by A. S. Cleghorn as a general merchandise store. Spreckels owned the ground, and a new building was in order. This was erected and Hilo had another attractive business place.

Further down the street and on the opposite side was the old Holmes & Wilfong store, considered one of the best locations because of its proximity to the landing, where many of the boats came in when the weather permitted. Above the Spreckels corner were the stable and a row of little shops where the plantation men congregated when they came into town. Hilo had but one saloon and it was located down on Front street, two and a half long blocks from the postoffice. Chinese fish dealers gathered on Front street between King and Church, using small tables for counters, moving from one side of the street to the other according to the location of the sun. As "city folks" came to live in the town a dislike for the ancient custom was shown in various ways, and so emphatically that demand was made for a market building, afterward erected by a private individual, but, as like begets like, it was not long before a license was asked by a rival for a market at Waiakea, on the bank of the Wailama stream, where the fish could be taken from the boats direct to the stalls. Trade then, in the first market, fell off to an extent that the owner was finally prevailed upon to lease it to W. H. Shipman as a meat market.

The streets of Hilo were noted particularly for the absence of grade, macadam and sewers. Waianuenue was little more than a cattle trail with ruts hub deep. On either side ran a ditch which carried off the water that came down from the streams up Kau-mana way, coverings being laid in front of some of the stores. New blood demanded something better and it came in time, so that Waianuenue street, instead of being a waterway, is a well-macadamized street, with sidewalks of cement to an extent that the residents have a proud boast that, comparatively, there are more miles of cement sidewalks in Hilo than in Honolulu. Visitors to Hilo sixteen years ago or less, recall the condition of Front street in front of the old Spreckels block which runs from Waianuenue to King. No two shops were at the same grade, and at intervals openings of from one to three feet were met. Pedestrians were, perforce of circumstances, going up and down grades and leaping over breaks in the poorly-constructed pathway, every few feet. One of the most noticeable changes in the building of modern Hilo is in this block, when in 1902 the new Spreckels building took the place of the shacks that had disfigured that part of town, for so many years.

These little details are mentioned as incidents in the growth and development of Hilo. As has been said in this article, the advance of Hilo began with the cutting up of Olaa lands for homesteaders. Following it came a road which began at Hilo and ended, one might say, at Hilo on the north side of the town. Twenty-five years ago persons visiting the volcano rode horseback over a trail through a forest which reminded one of the description of the jungles in India as far as growth was concerned. Passengers for the volcano avoided the ride by taking the steamer for Punaluu, on the Kau side of Hawaii, and going to the crater over the "Peter Lee grass road." With the birth of the coffee industry, or, to be exact, the advancement of an old one, came a demand for new and better roads. The one through the homesteads in Olaa had the first call, and in time it was extended to the volcano, and with its completion was heard the swan song of the road on the other side. Davies & Co., Ltd., who had established a branch in a small store on Front street, found their business growing and with it a necessity for new quarters, which were found at the corner of what is now Waianuenue and Bridge street extension. The lot faced the Catholic Church, and an arrangement was made for building a road to the side door of the company's warehouse. To do this a row of royal palms had to be sacrificed. Holmes found the trend of business going mauka and he built next to Davies.

The beginning of the upward movement may be easily traced to one of the newcomers, W. Rocky, who built a place on Waianuenue street between Bridge and the Volcano Stables property, opening an "exclusively shoe" store. Still later Emil Wery, who held the lease of a valuable strip of land belonging to the Catholic Mission, erected a store just makai of the shoe store. This was under lease to Wall, Nichols & Co. of Honolulu before it was built. They had been established for a year or more a block further up town on the same street. Then came the Owl Drug Store adjoining. This filled a long-felt want, but it did not fill it long, for after a precarious and short life it was merged into the Hilo Drug Store, which was established on Front street in 1896 by a man who came to the islands in 1893 to grow coffee on the Kona side of the island. A newspaper was in his program, but before it was established the sugar interests were prevailed upon by a

man named Cadwell, also from the Coast, to start a sheet for their protection. Cadwell had property interests in Olaa. He settled there to grow coffee—but didn't. He was editor of the Tribune but a few months when he felt inspired to write a scandalous editorial reflecting upon the integrity of Governor Dole. It cost the owners of the paper about \$3000 to get rid of him. Six months after the first issue of the Tribune the original promoter of the drug store and his friends found that coffee needed an organ as against sugar, and the Hawaii Herald sprang into life. Both newspapers have continued and both have been factors in the upbuilding of Hilo.

For fifteen years Hilo has been in process of advancement. It has been held back to a certain extent by the fact that land could not be bought in the town and Americans are loath to lease. The owners are the oldest residents and the Bishop Estate, and none will sell. For years a lot for a residence could not be had. During later years blocks were put on the market, most of the property being located north of the Wailuku river, the exception being the land known as Reed's Island. A section of the Hilo Sugar Company land in the district known as Puueo, north of the town, was sold and a number of fine residences erected. Later some of the property under lease to the Waiakea Mill Company in the vicinity of Reed's Bay was sublet to persons who wanted dwelling places or week-end homes near the sea.

In 1900 the Olaa Sugar Company closed the deal whereby it became owner of nearly all of the land in Olaa formerly used for coffee. In addition it leased lands of William H. Shipman at Keaau and began operations. It was necessary to clear much of the land of trees that had been left standing by the coffee growers. This required a certain amount of skilled labor and it brought more of it to the island. With the establishment of a plantation as large as it was contemplated Olaa would be meant a railroad for the transportation of materials and ultimately sugar. Right of way was secured by the Hilo Railroad Company, and surveys were made preparatory to grading. Evidently the railroad was an afterthought of the promoters of the sugar company, else the road would have been built first and vast sums of money, spent in teaming between Hilo and the upper lands, saved to the corporation. The first terminus of the railroad was at Olaa Mill,

eight miles from Hilo. An extension was made to Keaau, a mile further along, where the company's plantation store had been established. The building of this railroad and the plantation contributed more than all else to the advancement of Hilo. It was the means of bringing more skilled labor to the district, for there were shops established, and the mechanics must have homes. The railroad company provided these for some, and the men built others until Waiakea, the original depot site, became a village in itself.

The wharf that was built from the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was inadequate and an extension of more than one hundred feet was made and the width broadened fifty feet. Now there is in contemplation a wharf that will be large enough to be favorably compared with any in Honolulu. In the advancement of Hilo annexation helped some. The sugar company would not have been organized so long as there was a doubt as to the bounty on sugar or a tariff that would have been against the islands. It was the step that gave the islands a substantiality that appealed to capitalists, and much wealth has come this way in consequence. With the growth of the plantation and the railroad came modern Hilo. But it should be borne in mind that the extension of the town area and the growth of the population does not mean an increase to an appreciable extent of the Anglo-Saxon, or additional American capital aside from that which is being invested in the railroad. When annexation came the contract labor law ended and many of the Japanese who had worked under it became free to go where they wished and many found their Mecca in Hilo, so that the new population, and many of the small lines of business, spells Japanese.

A very important step in the progress of Hilo is the extension of the Hilo Railroad to the north as far as Hamakua. It means that eventually all of the sugar grown between Hilo and Kukuihaele will go into Hilo for shipment to the Coast, or through the canal to Eastern refineries. It means, also, that much of the retail trade now going to Honolulu from residents in plantation villages will be diverted to Hilo by everyone along the line of the road. It may mean the abandoning of plantation stores, which are sometimes condemned by those who have to buy there. It means larger store buildings in Hilo for the retail trade and

larger and more varied stocks. The traveling men who come to Honolulu to sell from their samples will find it advantageous to continue to the big island metropolis. With the building of the canal, New York will be brought nearer to Hilo than to Honolulu. Europe will be on a line and vessels from foreign lands will find it more convenient to take on oil at Hilo than in Honolulu. That Hilo will be a port of call for the great passenger and freight steamers crossing the Pacific is the opinion of those who have studied conditions and reckoned the move from the viewpoint of those who know business economics. Hilo has advantages over any section of the islands, and they are fast being recognized. The time when visitors returning to Honolulu from a trip to the volcano answer requests for an opinion of the town with a shrug of shoulders and a smile has passed; vaudevillians who attempt to joke on Hilo while entertaining the Honolulu audiences rarely promote a laugh. Everything points to the growing city as one to be reckoned with in the future, and to the shame of the early residents it can be said that they have had little to do with the upbuilding. Whatever credit is given must go to the pioneers of Olaa—the men who tried to make forty coffee trees grow where all the rules provided for but half the number. Keep your eye on Hilo. Few, if any, of the old store buildings remain as reminders of the days when Hilo was in process of evolution from the headquarters of the New Bedford whaling fleet to a city of importance. The old hotel on the grounds once occupied by royalty has been supplanted by a commodious building that is a credit as to appearance and management. The little wooden library building, for years the edifice of the Foreign Church, has been removed to make room for a more attractive concrete affair, and Demosthenes holds forth where once stood a miserable restaurant that repulsed those who sought food and drink. About all that remains as a reminder of the old days is the postoffice at the foot of Waianuenue street, and it will soon be removed to make room for a railway station. Before dispute over the Federal building for Honolulu is settled, the one in Hilo will be occupied. Much has been done in Hilo and more will be done, because there is a different spirit; promotion and progress are closely linked, and the spirit that erected a masonic temple and a building for the Elks will survive. The growth of Hilo will con-

tinue, and its possibilities will enlarge. Acting upon the popular demand for greater wharf facilities which the shipping will require on the completion of the canal, the Federal government is building a breakwater that will transform the open roadstead into a spacious safe harbor. The outlook for Hilo is good beyond the ken of man; four buildings stand now where only one stood before.

HAWAIIAN WATER RIGHTS.

ANTONIO PERRY, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of
Hawaii.

Read at the Annual Dinner of the Hawaiian Bar Association June 15, 1912, by
Judge Perry.

A HISTORY, however brief, of the water rights of Hawaii is a forcible reminder of the material progress of these Islands. The causes and the results of the development of those rights on the one hand and the growth of agricultural production and the increase of prosperity on the other, bear a close relation to each other. Water like land is one of the elements contributing prominently to the wealth of a country, and certainty and security of the titles to each are always sought but not always obtained without a struggle. Due very largely to the generosity and the wisdom of a King, Hawaii has been fortunate in having had individual titles to its land developed, defined and rendered secure at an early day, the transition from the ancient state of affairs when the King was the owner of all of the land in the kingdom, through a period when titles in individuals were in embryo, undefined and almost indefinable, to the present condition of clear definition and absolute certainty, occupying in the aggregate scarcely more than a decade. So, too, the titles to the water were rendered secure by the same act of King Kamehameha III, but the process of ascertaining and defining the precise extent and limits of those rights has not been as brief and decisive as was that relating to the land. In furtherance of the relinquishment by the King of the great bulk of the lands in his kingdom to his chiefs and to the common people the Land Com-

mission was by Act of April 27, 1846, created to receive, hear and pass upon the claims of all those who, under the terms of the royal gift, deemed themselves entitled to portions of the land. The commission held its sessions during a comparatively short period of years, while the best evidence on the subject was abundant and easily available and made its awards of separate parcels, some large and others smaller, to named individuals, the parcels being described either by metes and bounds or by names well known to those who lived in that day and upon whose testimony definite boundaries were subsequently ascertained, whether with or without the aid of judicial tribunals. The act creating the land commission contained a provision that the decision of the board should be "in accordance with the principles established by the Civil Code of this Kingdom in regard to prescription, occupancy, fixtures, *native usages in regard to landed tenures, water privileges and rights of piscary*" and certain other specified rights, but the commission did not deem it to be a part of its duty to hear claims to water or to determine or define the rights of persons or lands to water; and no adjudications were made by it on the subject. As far as that body and that period were concerned, the whole matter was left open for future investigation and determination—with this qualification only, that as is apparent from a long line of subsequent judicial decisions, the water rights, whatever they were, in existence at the time of the awards of the land commission passed to the awardees as appurtenant to the land.

Knowledge of the causes leading up to and of the circumstances surrounding the great Mahele and of the principles upon which the Land Commission acted in the pursuit of its investigations and in the making of its awards is essential to a correct understanding of the origin and development of early Hawaiian water rights, but the limits of this paper do not permit of a review of those causes and principles. Its reading is addressed to those who are familiar with them and only the briefest possible reference will be made to them.

From very early days, long prior to the Mahele, the distribution of water for the purposes of irrigation was the subject of unwritten regulation. The familiar word "Kanawai," used for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not to the con-

trary to denote a law or laws, upon whatever subject, in its origin signified regulations concerning water. The very first laws or rules of any consequence that the ancient Hawaiians ever had are said to have been those relating to water. The water, it is true, like the land, was all originally the property of the King, to be disposed of as he saw fit, but the ordinary disposition of it was, again as in the case of the land, to permit its use to the chiefs and through them to the common people, the actual occupants and cultivators. The rules were undoubtedly simple at first. The supply of water was usually ample to satisfy the requirements of the land. Cultivation on a large scale for purposes of export was unknown and the needs of the people were few and simple. Taro, of course, was the main vegetable food and with a little sugar-cane, bananas, sweet potatoes and perhaps one or two other articles, composed the list of products for which irrigation was required.

Most important in the system of distribution of water for application to the soil were the main ditches diverting the water from natural streams. Each of these large auwais was authorized and planned by the King or by one or more chiefs or konohikis whose lands were to be watered thereby, the work of excavation being under the direction of the chief providing the largest number of men. The water diverted was subsequently divided among the chiefs in the proportions in which each had contributed men for the accomplishment of the undertaking. The same rule was followed with reference to the parceling out of the water to which each chief was thus entitled among the common people on his lands. To each hoaina a share was allotted in accordance with the labor furnished by the recipient. Some hoainas contributed merely the labor of their own hands, others that also of their sons or other relatives. It sometimes happened that a small ili was represented in the work of construction by a larger number of laborers than a large ahupuaa and was in consequence assigned a larger share of the water than was awarded to the larger tract. It is easily apparent, however, that this system of assignment in accordance with the labor provided in digging the auwais was in its results the equivalent of a system of distribution in accordance with the acreage planted, for each konohiki and hoaina would doubtless bestir himself to contribute

towards the completion of the enterprise sufficiently to meet the requirements of the land which he desired to till. The old system, particularly in view of the conditions then existing concerning the possession of land, possessed the merit of encouraging industry. One of the causes for dispossession by the King was the failure of the hoaina to render his plot productive. On the other hand, if one in the enjoyment of a water right increased his accustomed contribution of labor to the maintenance of the auwai his energy was rewarded by the allotment to him of additional water. By way of illustrating the beneficial operation of the system of distribution just described, it may be noted that in some instances chiefs or those under them contributed labor with reference to the needs not only of the lands then held by them, but also of lands which they hoped to obtain in the near future. Such was the case with the high chief in planning the Paki auwai about to be referred to. And so also these rights or privileges were subject to loss through non-user. A tenant who by his exertions in the digging of the auwai had obtained the right to water sufficient to irrigate all of his land and who subsequently, for an undue period of time, allowed a large part of his land to remain uncultivated, was deprived of all water save that necessary for the cultivated portion.

It may be added at this point that in some ditches not all of the water was used, but after irrigating a few patches the ditch returned the remainder of the water to the stream.

Each large auwai was given the name of the chief or of the land most prominently connected with the undertaking. In the digging of one of the more recent ditches, the Paki auwai, extending from a point above Luakaha to the vicinity of the present cemetery in Nuuanu Valley, and so named because the chief Paki planned it and directed its construction, 700 men were employed, 300 being furnished by Paki, 300 by the chief Kehikili and 50 each by Huakini and Dr. Rooke. The work was completed in three days. It is interesting to note that the old kamaaina who in 1886 gave the very clear testimony upon which this statement concerning this particular auwai is based, was very modest with reference to his mental attainments. Shortly after taking the stand he explained that in the old days he was pipe-lighter to the high chief Kehikili and that, quoting his own words, "my

Oahu
2 1/2 miles

profession employed all my time, which kept me from mental cultivation."

The construction of a dam and the actual, original diversion of the water were attended with much rejoicing, song and feasting and with solemn religious ceremonies. The day was named with the water kahuna's assistance and the konohikis furnished awa root for the priest and other edibles in abundance for the workers. Prayers were addressed to the local water god, invoking his assistance and protection. After the feast all refuse was buried in the imu which had been dug in the bed of the auwai, the dam was built in a very short space of time and the water turned into the new auwai, passing over the imu. The dams were always composed of loose stones and clods of earth and grass and were not made tight but so as to permit of some of the water percolating. No dam was permitted to divert more than one-half of the water flowing in the stream at the point of diversion and the quantity taken was generally less. Lower holders were likewise entitled to water and their rights were respected.

The burden of maintaining the ditches fell upon those whose lands were watered, failure to contribute their due share of service rendering the delinquent hoainas subject to temporary suspension or to entire deprivation of their water rights or even to total dispossession of their lands.

By the aid of smaller branch ditches each land received its share of water. The methods of distribution differed at different times and in different places. One method, perhaps the one best known in later years, was that by time only, the water-course being allotted to certain tracts or lots on certain days of each week or of alternate weeks or at certain hours of the day or night, as the case might be. The Hawaiians' ideas of the time of day and of the duration of time were not exact and under this system the time for each land was regulated in accordance with the position of the sun and that of the stars. In some instances of large, neighboring lands the allotment was of all night to one and of all day to the other for the period of days necessary to water all of the subdivisions of each tract, followed by an exchange of night and day use between the tracts and then an exchange again at the end of the period and so on endlessly. Another was for each land beginning with the highest to take, irre-

spective of time, all the water it needed, and then to permit it to flow on to the next to satisfy its requirements and so on in order until the lowest had received its share and then to repeat the process. It is not entirely clear whether the last method wholly preceded the other, but the probability would seem to be that it did, at least in all cases where the supply was abundant, and that it was gradually supplanted by the more precise distribution by time as a decreasing supply or an increasing demand rendered it necessary or advisable. In still other instances, comparatively rare, however, the patches were given water merely by overflow or percolation from adjoining patches and not directly from any watercourse.

Each chief or *konohiki* or some one designated by him became the superintendent (*luna wai*) of the ditch and its maintenance and of the distribution of its waters and such disputes as arose were ordinarily referred to him for settlement. In dry seasons the right was recognized in the *luna wai* to transfer water from the lands having more than strictly necessary to those in need. This right is said to have been claimed and exercised in some instances as late as the eighties. For unjustifiable interference with a dam it was permissible for any one to kill the offender and to place the body in the breach made by him in the dam, this as a warning to others. If the offender, however, was a man of great prominence in the community, his death might not be permitted to pass unnoticed but might cause considerable local disturbance—in which latter respect some analogies may be found in more modern history.

A fact made clear by the testimony of many *kamaainas* in later water controversies is that prior to the *Mahele*, under the ancient Hawaiian systems, more elaborate in some *ahupuaas* than in others, disputes concerning water were extremely rare. The aim of the *konohikis* and of all others in authority was to secure equal rights to all and to avoid quarrels. A spirit of mutual dependence and helpfulness prevailed, alike among the high and the low, with respect to the use of the water. This laudable condition was doubtless due to several causes. The rainfall was in many localities more abundant, the supply of water larger and the area under cultivation less extensive than at the present time. The desire for wealth, as the term is used today, did not exist.

If each had a sufficiency for his simple needs, he was content. The land tenures were so precarious as to be conducive to abstention from unjustifiable or otherwise irritating claims by the tillers of the soil. And yet it must be said on this last point that even during the period shortly preceding the Mahele, when the landlords were directed by statute not to dispossess the occupants except for just cause, the same friendly relations, free from all contention, usually characterized the exercise of the rights under consideration.

With assured ownership of distinct pieces of land in individuals and particularly with the advent of foreigners accustomed to more definite delimitation of rights of property, possessed of more advanced knowledge in the art of cultivation and imbued with a keener desire for material prosperity, and, as to some localities, with a decreased rainfall, came more frequent and more intense misunderstandings and differences concerning the ownership of water. In 1860, only fourteen years after the creation of the Land Commission, an act was passed (by way of amendment to an act of 1856 relating to commissioners of private ways) providing for the appointment in each election district throughout the kingdom of three suitable persons to act as commissioners whose duty it was to determine all controversies respecting rights of way and rights of water between private individuals or between private individuals and the government and upon whom it was enjoined to render such decision as might "in each particular case appear" to be "just and equitable between the parties interested," with right of appeal to the circuit and the supreme courts. By subsequent amendments a single commissioner was substituted for each board of three (1888), an appeal was allowed to the supreme court only (1907), and the decision was required to be such as might "in each particular case appear to be in conformity with vested rights and * * * just and equitable between the parties" (1886).^{*} It was intended by the leg-

^{*} At least since 1886 the law has required that all of the testimony adduced in water controversies, as well as all decisions, "shall be recorded in books of record to be kept and preserved" by the commissioners or circuit judges, as the case may be, and has provided that "the said books when filled shall be deposited with the clerks of the respective courts" (meaning the circuit courts and the supreme court). Even prior to 1886 some of the commissioners and probably all of them, recorded the testimony in bound volumes. Inquiry of the clerks of the circuit courts and of the supreme court has, however, disclosed the fact that no such records are on file with any of the courts named, save two volumes, now in the Archives Building in Honolulu in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court, relating to hearings before the commissioners for the District of Honolulu during the period from 1860 to 1887 inclusive. The writer has been unable, after some further search, to find any of the missing records.

islature that the proceedings before these commissioners should be simple, expeditious and inexpensive and with a very few exceptions they were, in fact, quite informal. The petitions for adjudication would seem in some instances to have been oral only. As late as 1884 the "law's delays" were evidently unknown in those courts. On June 7 of that year the commissioners in deciding a controversy ordered that the defendant "remove the obstructions in the auwai and open a free passage for the water to plaintiff's land *and that he give him water tomorrow morning*"; and the order was apparently complied with. The powers and duties of the commissioners were finally, by act of 1907, transferred to the circuit judges. Our courts of equity have been held to have had during the period under discussion concurrent jurisdiction with the commissioners of controversies respecting water and in a few instances the aid of equity was invoked. In the great majority of cases, however, the hearings were before the commissioners.

It was the aim of the commissioners and of the courts to declare and to protect ~~these rights as they existed, under the ancient Hawaiian customs and regulations, at the date of the awards of the Land Commission~~. ~~The work has not always been free from difficulty.~~ In a decision rendered in 1862 it was declared: "The commissioners feel the difficulty of fixing with rigid precision any exact time for the beginning or continuing the water right of any particular party—as to natives, whose notions of time are so loose and vague, it would seem almost impracticable, and all that we can do where serious disputes have arisen is to indicate about the time"; and the allotment to one of the pieces was adjudged to be "from early dawn" of the water day for that land "say commence at about 4:30 or 5 a. m. until 8 o'clock a. m." The earlier adjudications by the commissioners were characterized, perhaps, by somewhat greater freedom in the readjustment of the methods of distribution of water to the new conditions, as from inexact methods to those which are more clearly defined and more certain. In the case just referred to the commissioners said: "It has always been our desire in making our decisions to place the foreigners' time for water as much within the time of daylight as possible for obvious reasons," but whether that course was followed in that particular instance by

reason of consent of all the parties concerned or in recognition of a change of rights secured by adverse user does not appear. Let it be added that the commission referred to was composed of one foreigner and two Hawaiians. However that may be, this greater latitude, in so far as there was any, is not apparent in the later decisions. In 1870 the supreme court declared that "the right to use water is an easement in land, to be gained only by grant or prescription" (favors from the konohiki or the King could no longer be relied upon) and in 1884 that the commissioners "cannot, of course, create new privileges nor apportion and distribute water arbitrarily without reference to its title."

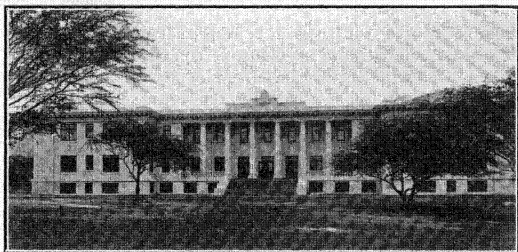
Rights of water, rightful in their inception under ancient Hawaiian customs and regulations and lawfully passing to their present holders by grant, devise or descent, have in recent years been often referred to with inexactness as prescriptive rights. Prescription has, however, played an important part in the history of some of the rights and the ordinary principles of adverse user have been judicially applied, not only to the acquisition of a larger quantity of water than a given land was originally entitled to or in favor of kula land which in olden days had no water right whatever, but also so as to effect a change from a night use to a day use or vice versa and other changes as to the time and method of distribution.

While it has been repeatedly held that purely moot questions concerning the existence or extent of these rights would not be considered by commissioners or courts, much progress has been made in the settlement of real controversies and important principles of wide application have been decided. In addition to the principles of adverse user already mentioned and the determination of the precise rights, with reference to time and to quantity and otherwise, of many kuleanas, ahupuaas and other divisions of land, it has been held, *inter alia*, that mere non-user does not operate as a forfeiture; that water to which a land is entitled may be diverted by the owner of the land to other land, whether from one kuleana to another or from one ahupuaa to another and irrespective of whether the land to which the water is transferred was originally entitled to water, provided that the diversion can be accomplished without injuring the rights of others; that an ancient right of lower taro patches to the overflow and seepage

from neighboring patches is to be respected and that such right of seepage and overflow may under certain circumstances be acquired by prescription; that under certain other circumstances no prescriptive right can be acquired to the seepage from a stream; that subterranean waters to be the subject of rights must like surface waters in general flow in known and well defined channels; and that the surplus water of an ahupuaa, using the term as including water, whether storm water or not, that is not covered by prescriptive or riparian rights, is the property of the konohiki, to do with as he pleases, and is not appurtenant to any particular portion of the ahupuaa.

But the work of authoritative definition is not yet complete. For example, in a pending case the Territory presented the contention, for the first time in the history of local water litigation, that by virtue of the provision of a statute passed in 1850 that "the springs of water, running water, and roads shall be free to all, on all lands granted in fee simple," the Territory is now the owner of all of the surplus water of the ahupuaa of Kaneohe on this Island and presumably of all other ahupuaas. A circuit judge of the first circuit, sitting as commissioner, a few days ago filed an opinion overruling the contention and an appeal has not been perfected by the Territory; but the point may be presented under the appeal of one of the other parties to the cause. The subject of riparian rights has been touched upon in former decisions of commissioners and of the supreme court, but the law on the subject as on that of subterranean waters is, perhaps, capable of further development.

Water rights are destined to play an important part in the future of Hawaii as they have in its past. The growth of urban communities and the agricultural development of the territory render inevitable the conservation and use in an increasing degree of the available waters, with probable consolidation of some rights and new distributions of others. The subject will lose none of its interest with the passage of time.



THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII.

By VAUGHAN MACCAUGHEY.

THE Hawaiian Annual for 1910 contains an article by President Gilmore, descriptive of the establishment and functions of the College of Hawaii. It is the purpose of this present article to record certain stages in the development of the College which have transpired during the last two years.

The most notable of these events was the conferring of degrees at the 1912 commencement exercises. The Bachelor's degree was conferred upon Miss Louise Gulick (Science), Mr. Fock Tong Yong (Engineering), Mr. Leslie Cooper Clark (Agriculture), Mr. William Hartung (Science). The exercises were held in an open-air assembly ground adjacent to the new building of the College. This was the first conferring of degrees by the youngest of the Land-Grant colleges. The ceremony was of especial significance to Hawaii, in that these were the first collegiate degrees to be conferred within the Territory by an institution of recognized collegiate standing. For the collegiate year 1912-13 there are also four candidates for degrees.

Another event of marked importance was the completion of a new building, the first of the permanent buildings, erected on the college campus in Manoa Valley. Until the summer of 1912 the College was housed in temporary frame buildings on Beretania street, near Thomas Square. In the fall of 1912 all departments of instruction began their work in the new buildings. This structure is three stories high, with a frontage of 195 feet and a

depth of 75 feet. It is built of concrete, and the architectural features are mainly Greek. The accompanying illustrations will indicate the general appearance and plan of the building. This building houses all of the departments of the College with the exception of that of chemistry, the engineering shops and certain of the agricultural and horticultural enterprises. As the College grows in number of students and variety of enterprises, other buildings will be erected in accordance with a plan for the future development of the campus, designed to insure harmonious and symmetrical growth. It has been drawn up in such a way that each building becomes a part of the whole rather than a unit in itself, and the landscape design will harmonize.

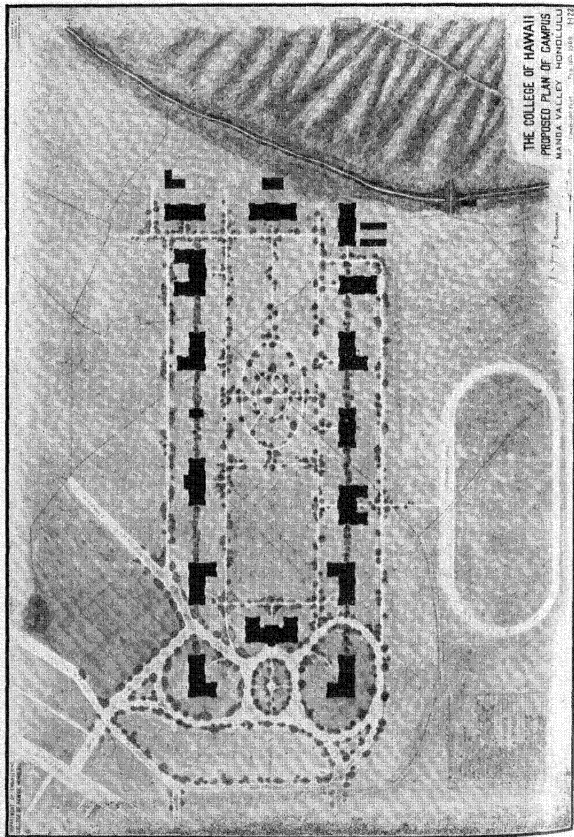
During the interval covered by this paper the College Farm of thirty acres has been portioned off and a part of it has been cleared and supplied with water development in both these lands, and their water services will be continued as funds are provided and the demand increases. Correlated with the uses of this land are the dairy, consisting of specimens of three breeds of pedigreed dairy cattle; the poultry yards comprising flocks of six breeds of pure-bred poultry and a piggery.

The College dairy, the poultry yards, the live-stock and the fields are used for instructional and demonstration purposes. A variety of crops has been successfully produced, and in general the farm is conducted in such a way that a reasonable income is produced. Now that the animal husbandry and agronomical phases of the work have been somewhat systematized and coordinated, the next large development will be in the line of horticulture—the planting of orchards and laying out of garden areas.

At this time the College is also developing a new course—Sugar Technology. The importance of sugar industry in this Territory, and the concomitant demand for trained men, renders it desirable that the College should aid in the preparation of young men technically equipped for sugar work. There are but few places in the United States where sugar technology is taught, fewer still that deal with cane sugar, and none possess greater environmental and industrial advantages than does the College of Hawaii. The details of this course in sugar technology have not as yet been perfected, but will undoubtedly assume definite form during the coming year. The general plan is that the stu-

THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII
PROPOSED PLAN OF CAMPUS
MANDA VALLEY HONOLULU

1/2" = 100' 1/2" = 100' 1/2" = 100'



dent shall receive in the College theoretical instruction in chemistry, physics and biology; practical work in certain subjects pertaining to engineering and agriculture, and, in addition to these, he shall have direct experience on the plantations in the Islands. With our ample laboratories and fields, the consummation of this plant depends upon securing suitable teachers for the additional subjects.

During the past two years the College has carried on a number of enterprises for the benefit of those who are not able to attend its regular sessions. Of this character are the corresponding courses, in which persons on the various islands are enrolled. These courses have proven to be of definite value to those who have faithfully completed them.

During the college year 1911-12 a course of fifteen lectures was given, for the particular benefit of teachers and others associated with school work. The College has participated in a number of public exhibits and demonstrations, notably the annual show of the Hawaii Poultrymen's Association, 1911, and the Public Welfare Exhibit at Palama Settlement, 1912.

The semimonthly meetings of the "Agricultural Seminar," an informal organization for the discussion of agricultural and related topics, have attracted the interest of the workers in Honolulu's various scientific stations and laboratories. With the cooperation of the Department of Public Instruction, a series of traveling libraries was established. These libraries are sent to schools on the various islands, upon application by the principal.

One activity of the College of Hawaii that merits special notice is the investigational work. Good teaching goes hand in hand with research work. The genuine collegiate atmosphere must be pervaded by the inquisitive and investigational spirit. The College has published the first bulletin of its technical series, one dealing with Hawaiian plants, by Mr. Rock. Various agromonomical studies are under way; a survey is being made of the taro industry; the ecology of certain fresh water molluscs is the subject of detailed investigation by a member of the senior class. The College aims to foster, in every feasible manner, the development of that fine spirit of research, which is the life of all true teaching, and which is the source of all real progress.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

By WILLIS T. POPE, Superintendent Public Instruction.

THERE is much public interest taken at present in reference to the development of *Industrial Education*. Here in Hawaii, this branch of learning is better understood by the name of Vocational Training. The name Industrial Training, in the minds of many, immediately associates the thought with our reformatory schools, which have long been known as industrial schools—a name that is not uncommonly used in various other parts of the United States. However, the branch of education herein considered is that which will prepare the youths of our community to best meet the problems of life. Our educational system has long endeavored to give to the rising generation a general education which requires eight grades of work, each covering a year of time in the common school; four years in the high school, with the polished or finished education completed in the college or university.

The table of statistics, taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States Bureau of Education, indicates that only a very small percent of the young people ever reach the goal—the completion of the work of the system. Hence in the minds of some it is considered that our educational system in the United States is a failure.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND STUDENTS IN ALL GRADES IN BOTH PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES
IN 1910.

Elementary Schools	92.57%
Secondary Schools (High Schools).....	5.71%
Colleges and Universities	1.72%

Our educational system is the result of a long period of development. Since its beginning, many unforeseen social and economic changes have arisen which have caused occasional changes or extensions of the school activities. To consider that the whole system is a failure is a matter that is very difficult for those

who have given their whole life's work to the study of such system to believe or accept.

When our nation was first being formed, the demand for universal education resulted in the creation of the public school system. At that time in our industrial life, the apprentice system was almost universal and efficiency in some branch of work to better enable the young people in gaining a livelihood was not so much a part of the public school work as it has become since the power-driven machine has destroyed the apprentice system. Competition is keener, and it has now become looked upon as a public school duty to take up such training as will aid in preparing for gaining a livelihood. It is evident that the vocation must be chosen early in life and that the very best time to give vocational instruction is in the elementary grades, for it is the most tender and impressionable age of the scholar. It is deemed unwise to put off the vital question of choosing a vocation until one is ready for college, particularly when such a small percent ever get into the college.

Rural schools in the United States are not ordinarily classed as industrial schools, but in their recent development they are industrial schools in a very genuine sense. In most localities of the United States, the existence of the rural schools is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers, and naturally its instruction is being shaped more and more with specific reference to the economical needs of the farming population. Home making, garden clubs, commercial clubs, agricultural clubs and state organizations have placed skillful men in the field to assist both parents and pupils. The great progress of rural agricultural schools is rapidly surpassing the old trade schools. This is largely due to the fact that the farmers do not work for wages, but receive the reward of increased efficiency. The result of this rapid growth of industrial education is the main element in the "Back to the Land Movement" which is so popular throughout the United States. The tendency indicates that the demand of national efficiency will ultimately force the development of universal industrial education along all lines of industry. A vocational system of education for an elementary school would not develop engineers through technical schools, etc., but would educate the boys and girls who are going to earn their living on farms, in factories, stores, etc., and as wives of the working people.

The demand for vocational education in the lower grades seems to be a movement over the whole world, and at present this demand for the development in our Hawaiian schools is becoming universal. It is generally advocated that the school should do more to prepare the boys and girls for efficient service in some industrial occupation that will fit them to make a livelihood and contribute their part to our society.

Much is being done along the lines of vocational training in European countries, but we naturally look to our own United States for first information in the study of the great movement. Industrial Education or Vocational Education entered the American educational system as a branch of art; first as drawing and demonstration in mechanics in the public schools, then in various kinds of private schools. It was soon discovered that while the boys and girls improve their efficiency by working along with their parents, they could make far greater progress in well-equipped vocational schools with competent instructors.

While the agitation of vocational education in general is comparatively new, it is not a new idea, for as early as 1642 the Court of Massachusetts ordered that the selectment in every town should have power to take account of all parents and masters as to the children's education and employment. They were to see that the children could read and understand the principles of religion and the capital laws of the country and thus put to some useful work. Industrial schools for poor or dependent or delinquent children have for generations been the objects of philanthropical and governmental solicitude. The work of vocational training was first brought to the attention of the great masses of the American citizens at the Centennial, held in Philadelphia in 1876. Many leading educators took the inspiration and very soon thereafter there grew into existence schools of many types varying from fine art museums to the rudest of workshops. The exhibitions at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Seattle and other places in recent years have likewise had a great influence in the progress of this type of education. In recent years the public schools in general of America have shown a very great amount of this industrial progress which began in the advanced form in agricultural colleges and has gradually developed into the elementary schools. And this form of education has been considered the greatest in-

fluence in the development of the most intense system of industry in the world. In practically all of the cities and towns, we find trade schools, polytechnic high schools, and throughout the agricultural section of our country, secondary agricultural schools are very common. There is probably no movement in education that has of late received so much attention as this latter mentioned kind of school—the secondary agricultural school. Taking into consideration the fact that almost the entire percentage of our people must work to live and that they are valueless unless they are willing and intelligent workers, we can understand why schools of the above-mentioned kind are making so much development. It is natural that agricultural schools should develop in America, it being largely an agricultural country. It comes, too, as a necessity, for it is evident that there has been a very great decrease of fertility of agricultural land in the United States during the last 20 years and a relative decrease in the farming population. A recent investigator reports that about 60,000,000 people of the United States live in cities and that but 31,000,000 live on farms, when only a few years previous the bulk of the population lived out in the farming districts.

During the past few years some of the great corporations have organized apprentice schools within their own establishments. One of the best known is that of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Massachusetts. The industrial leaders could not command a sufficient supply of all-round skill to guide the large industrial army of machine operatives and instruct them in the various processes. In seven states laws have been enacted relating to vocational training for their leading industries. These states are Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The latter has a regular Commission of Industrial Education and nearly every citizen is more or less familiar with the "Page Bill" before Congress, which advocates national aid for secondary vocational schools. The object of the Bill is plainly stated in the title:

"To cooperate with the States in encouraging instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in secondary schools, in maintaining instruction in these vocational subjects in State Normal Schools; in maintaining extension departments in state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure."

In "Educational Notes," sent out by the Bureau of Education at Washington, there is an interesting paragraph on the money value of an education, which is as follows:

"What is the money value of an education? The average reduced to individual cases would be something like this: Two boys, age 14, are both interested in mechanics. One goes into the shops, the other into a technical school. The boy in the shops starts at \$4 a week, and by the time he is 18 he is getting \$7. At that age the other boy is leaving school and starting work at \$10 a week. At 20 the shop-trained young fellow is getting \$9.50 and the technical graduate \$15; at 22 the former's weekly wage is \$11.50 and the latter's \$20; and by the time they are both 25 the shopworker finds \$12.75 in his pay envelope, while the technically trained man draws a salary of \$31. These figures are based on a study of 2000 actual workers made by the Massachusetts Commission for Industrial and Technical Education."

The development of industrial education in the Hawaiian Islands is probably just as interesting as that of any other country or part of the country. Naturally it is by far the most interesting to us. We recall that the American Mission Board sent out skilled teachers to this country when they took up their mission work here. These teachers devoted their time to instructing the Hawaiian people in agriculture and the rudiments of mechanical arts—such industries as carpentering, masonry, shoemaking and tailoring. The ancient Hawaiians were well informed on the agricultural pursuits of the islands, but their pursuits were so limited that a great many branches entirely new to them had to be taken up in order to comply with the requirements of the new civilization being encouraged among them. The demands for industrial training became so great that the missionaries found it necessary to establish Industrial Schools, the history of which is well worth mentioning to recall to mind just what the early efforts were.

The Lahainaluna School, on Maui, was opened in 1831, and while the object of this institution was mainly for the training of teachers and other helpers in the mission work, it naturally has been an industrial school more or less all through its various stages of development and at present is the largest industrial school under the management of the Department of Public In-

struction. It occupies a large area of several hundred acres of land; has a number of good buildings, and an enrollment of about a hundred pupils. These pupils find themselves busily engaged in various departments as a printing shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, culinary department, and aside from the agricultural training they get opportunities to learn many things in reference to the carrying on of a large agricultural farm. The Lahainaluna institution being a very old school, its graduates are numbered by the thousands, most of whom have proven a very great credit to their race and to their teachers, and it is to this school, along with others, that we can look for great progress in industrial training in the future.

Soon after the establishment of the Lahainaluna School, the Hilo Boarding School was founded, 1837, and as an industrial school is still doing a much-needed work. Industrial training has always been a prominent feature of the Hilo Boarding School, which is said to have been the prototype of the famous Hampton Institute of Virginia.

Lahainaluna Industrial School and Hilo Boarding School are practically of the same type, and it is believed that they are among those best suited to meet the needs of our growing youths in the Islands, in that they include practically a grammar school course of study in connection with the industrial training. In the past 60 years there have been a number of schools created throughout the Hawaiian Islands, many of which have offered a training of an industrial nature. At the present time there are a number of private schools that are doing industrial work. Manual training has been included in the course of study at Oahu College for some time, and the Kamehameha School for Hawaiian girls and boys offers not only a good primary and grammar school education, but also a thorough manual training course.

There are two industrial reformatories at the present time under the management of the Department of Public Instruction which are well worth consideration. The Boys' Reformatory at Waialeale has long been considered of much consequence, and while the appropriations for the school have not been large, for the great number of boys assigned there, the institution has done good work under the circumstances. The new appropriation of \$25,000 for maintenance for this biennial period, as well as \$30,000 for

new buildings, has made it possible for a complete reorganization of the work, not only making it possible to improve the training along industrial lines, but to reorganize the class-room work; and aside from the active part of the larger boys in aiding in the construction of new buildings, they get considerable training in agricultural work, woodwork, tailoring and other similar branches. The Girls' Industrial School is also attempting to give such training as will be helpful in their life work after leaving the institution. The school is being established in new quarters at Moiliili. The cottage plan is being carried out and, no doubt, is a great improvement in this institution for girls.

Nature study in the schools has had a leading influence in the growth toward vocational training. We find it in the courses of study of the schools of America and Europe and for some years has been taught to some extent in our schools here in Hawaii. School gardens as a part of the nature study work arouse a wholesome interest and inspire the pupils to do better work in other branches; they afford a healthy outlet for activities, and, besides the agricultural knowledge gained, the children acquire a sense of responsibility for the school property and for the rights of others. School gardens teach, among other things, private care for public property, economy, honesty, application and justice, as well as the dignity of labor and love for the beauties of nature.

While industrial and manual training has been developed in the public schools in most of the states, it has also been making advancement in the Territorial schools of Hawaii. In the rural schools the teachers are encouraging industrial work as best they can. Most of the reports show that the teachers are training girls in sewing and washing and the boys in woodwork and to some extent in general agricultural work. In some places their efforts have not been met with encouragement, but in most respects we can claim the support of not only the parents of children, but of the sugar plantations, pineapple plantations and other industrial organizations. The plantations recognize that industrial trained labor of people grown up in the Territory is far superior to that of any other kind of labor that they can get; and not only are they supporting our system financially, but are advocating the establishment of such schools as will improve the labor of the country. A few years ago the Department of Public Instruction established a manual training department along with

agriculture in the Territorial Normal School, and the work has had a widespread influence in the many localities in which its graduates have gone. The manual training department of the Normal School has been greatly improved in the past few years. It has been enlarged and is much better equipped in every way than formerly. It is capable of accommodating over 100 pupils a day, and there are now over 70 normal graduates of the teaching force of the Department of Public Instruction who have received more or less of this industrial influence. The establishment of one or more additional industrial schools throughout the Territory by the Department of Public Instruction has been under consideration during the past year and the plan is being very generally supported.

The Territorial Teachers' Association entered enthusiastically into the movement and a working committee of the organization made considerable effort toward perfecting a plan which was submitted to the Department of Public Instruction at its June meeting. In view of the fact that there was no regular appropriation, considerable money was raised by private subscription for the initial school, but action was deferred by the Department awaiting a more detailed plan.

All of this work will no doubt have its influence in the next Legislature toward securing a liberal appropriation. Both of the leading political parties of the fall campaign included favorable planks in their platforms which are encouraging to the cause of vocational training.

The plan in part as proposed for vocational training is as follows:

"A More Concrete System"—In order to better meet the needs of the majority of the children in our public schools, the Department of Public Instruction has planned a modification of the educational system by providing a more concrete course of study, especially in the grammar grades. Owing to prevailing conditions it would seem to be the duty of the Department to provide pupils with something more than mere 'book learning,' that every child should receive such an education and training in school that on his leaving the school he will be fitted to be a wage earner and become a bearer of burdens instead of, as is too frequently the case under the present system, a burden to the community.

*“Training of Head and Hand—*To accomplish this purpose it is planned to establish schools where part of the time of each pupil will be spent in practical work of some kind.

*“Types of Schools—*Two types of schools are planned—an Agricultural School for country districts and a Vocational School for towns.

“For the agricultural schools land and necessary buildings will be provided by the agricultural interests. The practical training in these schools will consist in the cultivation of staple products and such shop work and other training as is naturally connected with the agricultural work.

“The vocational schools for towns will require land and buildings, probably provided by the Department. These schools will in addition to class-room work give practical training to boys and girls from 12 to 18 years of age. Not the least practical part of the training received will be a system of regular pay for work done.

WORK FOR BOYS.

*“Garden Work—*In the gardens the work for boys will consist of: Soil Cultivation; Fertilization; Irrigation; Vegetable Gardening; Fruit Culture; Growing Fodder; Methods of dealing with insect pests, blights, etc.; Selection of seed, improvement of vegetation, fruit, etc.

*“Animal Industry—*Dairying on a small scale, but sufficient to teach best methods of caring for dairy stock, sanitary methods of handling milk, etc; Hog Raising; Poultry Raising; Bee Culture.

*“Shop Work—*In the shops the boys will learn in a practical way, by doing necessary work on the premises, filling orders received for actual work, etc., such as: Carpentry; Blacksmithing; Plumbing; Cabinet Work; Painting; House Building, and such other work as may be found convenient or necessary.

WORK FOR GIRLS.

“The course for girls will offer training in the following departments:

*“Household Work—*Cleaning and dusting; care of bedrooms and bathrooms; dining-room work—setting tables, waiting on ta-

bles, care of table linen, washing of dishes; care of kitchen and kitchen equipment.

"Cooking—Plain cooking and marketing; preparation of well-balanced meals.

"Garment Making—Cutting, fitting and sewing women's and children's clothing; mending and darning; buying materials.

"Millinery—Making and trimming hats.

"Laundry Work—Washing and ironing clothes; fine laundry work.

"Manicuring and shampooing; massage or lomi-lomi; lauhala work; garden work—vegetables, flowers and potted plants; bee culture; poultry raising; home care of sick and children.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

"To the student of social life it is becoming apparent that a large, if not the largest, factor in the production of the vicious and the incompetent, the criminal and the pauper, is incapacity to produce effectively, to work productively. The idle boy, the untaught youth, the untrained girl—they are the ones who drift into ways of vice, almost of necessity on account of lack of earning power.

"A boy or girl trained for four or five years in habits of industry and fitted to do some one kind of work is more likely to make an honest living than one with untrained hands and no habits of industry formed. It is necessary in our present conditions of society for young men and young women to get money somehow, and if they are not made capable of earning money in a legitimate way, they will resort to those ways that are not approved by society to get it.

"It is firmly believed that this system will in a large measure lessen the evils arising from lack of ability among the young of both sexes to work productively. Men and women trained in such schools will be better home-makers than the present generation. A man who can plan and build a house so as to make it sanitary, convenient and comfortable; who can earn an honest living, and has learned to provide by his own exertions for comforts and pleasures at home will be likely to make a better husband and father and a higher type of citizen. And a woman who has learned to cook and to sew, to make a house pleasant and attrac-

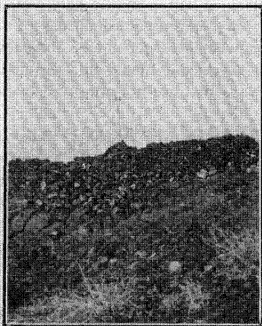
tive, to care for poultry and garden, to economize in food and dress, is likely to make a good wife and mother. The happiness of the home depends largely upon the efficiency of the home-makers; and upon the completeness of the home depends the welfare of the nation."

COOK MONUMENT CORRECTION.

We were in error last year in the statement that the commemorative cross to the memory of Captain Cook, erected by the officers of the *Blonde*, in 1825, seemed to have served but a few years, owing to the absence of any mention thereof in recent times.

By courtesy of Rev. A. S. Baker of that section of Kona, the Annual is enabled to state that the identical cross, which stands about ten feet high, is still marking the spot where the body of Cook was said to have been burnt, known among Hawaiians as "Puhinolono," as the name implies—Lono's fireplace.

This accompanying illustration is from a photo taken by Mr. Baker to substantiate the above correction, and the plate thereon has the following inscription, differing slightly from that given in the "Voyage of the Blonde":



In Memory

of

Capt. James Cook, R. N.

Who Discovered These

Islands in

The Year of Our Lord

1778.

This humble monument is
erected by his fellow coun-
trymen in the year of our
Lord 1825.

INDIGENOUS TREES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Synopsis of a New Forthcoming Book by J. F. Rock.

By request is given herewith a short resumé of the book on the Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands, now in press.

The book deals exclusively with the native trees; that is, such as were originally found here by the first white men, leaving out all the trees found about town, as they are of more or less recent introduction.

It was the writer's idea to present to the public a book which would give information on trees strictly Hawaiian in both technical and popular language. Many times the writer heard the remark: "But are there any native trees?" Yes, there are over three hundred, and, what is still more interesting, over 80% of them are not known from any other part of the world, but are peculiar to this small group of islands. The book contains such information as can not be found in other works on the subject. Most of these works are exceedingly technical and very expensive and contain only fragments of Hawaiian botany, the rest being descriptions of plants from other parts of the world. There are a few lists of plants such as were published by Horace Mann and Heller, but these are only for the use of experts. The best work on the Hawaiian flora was published by Dr. W. Hillebrand, in 1888, well known to the kamaainas. It also is extremely technical and without illustrations, save one showing the middle forest zone on Hawaii.

The book about to be issued contains 214 full page illustrations, all of them excellent half tones made by the Commercial Art Co. of San Francisco. Owing to the great cost of the illustrations it was impossible to have each species of tree figured, and so the more important ones which the traveler might meet in the forests of the various islands are illustrated. Most of the trees are figured three times, showing the general aspect of the tree, the trunk showing bark characteristics, and the third a flowering and fruiting branch of the tree from live specimens. The descriptions

are technical, giving also complete references to each species; accompanied by a popular description with all the native and common names, the uses of the tree, its legends, whether used in religious ceremonies, medicinal properties, etc., or other interesting feature connected with the tree. Then follows a complete description of its habitat, and where it can be found in the various islands of the group.

The introduction to the book covers about 90 pages, giving a detailed description of all the floral regions and much ecological data. These pages are illustrated by 27 half tones, showing the various typical forest zones on all the islands from sea level to nearly 14,000 feet elevation.

The writer hopes that the volume will be of some use to all those who are interested in this highly specialized flora of ours, and will help the novice to learn to know the trees of Hawaii nei of which the old Hawaiians possessed a thorough knowledge.

Few are the natives who can now tell the names of even the more common trees and of their uses in olden days; such knowledge is sinking fast into the ocean of oblivion, and it is our duty to rescue it from such a fate.

With the kind support of public-spirited citizens, this the writer has tried and hopes to have accomplished. A number of trees new to science were discovered by the writer during his explorations in the course of five years. These new trees are nearly all figured and described in technical as well as popular language.

In the appendix of the book is an extensive glossary, and list of all the Hawaiian plant names, with the scientific names of all native plants, whether tree, shrub, or herb.

To give a general idea of the topography of the islands, the writer was permitted by Mr. W. T. Pope to use photographs of his excellent relief maps, which will convey to the eye at a glance the relative elevation of a certain district.

It is hoped that the book will be on sale during the month of February, or March, of the coming year, 1913.

PUNAAIKOAE.

An Ancient Tradition of Oahu.

TOWARDS dawn the priest who had charge of the ceremonies in the heiau was prepared for the temple service. There were several female idols posted at suitable places, as also two which were covered with olena kapa, one called Kalamainuu (Kihawahine), a lizard god in kind, and Haumea (Kamehaikaua), because she entered bodily into a breadfruit-tree by means of her supernatural powers, to avenge the death of Makea, her husband, who was killed and his dead body hung from its branches. Makea was not his generally known name, but Punaaikoe, a chief of the island of Oahu.

Once in traveling around with several of his fellows they arrived at Waimanalo, Koolaupoko, from Waikiki, at a time when the rolling of the surf at a certain surfing place there was fine, and so the chief and his companions swam out to share in the sport. When they reached the selected spot Punaaikoe observed floating there a woman of very great beauty, and their hearts were overcome with admiration for each other. The woman said to him, "This is not a good place of the surfs."

"Where is it, then?" said Puna.

"It is further out, and I know it," was her reply. It seems there was a covetous desire in the woman's heart on seeing his form and features, and he was evidently of a like mind toward her, and it was a custom that if mutual admiration on sight was evoked, nothing could hinder their desires. So they swam together for awhile, bantering questions between them. As they swam on the woman said: "It is further out, where the surf runs high, and we will ride ashore." They thus continued swimming until the shore was out of sight, the mountains, and finally the land. Then he stopped looking behind and gazed only at the one before him. On account of this departure the people on shore were mourning for him, yet, strange to say, no one was sent out on canoes in search of him.

They kept on till they effected a landing on Molokai. Leaving their surf-boards at the sea-shore, they started up and entered

the cave-dwelling of this woman, Kalamainuu. When he entered the cave he saw no human being nor heard the sound of voices; silence prevailed. He was like a captive; he was only to obey his charmer's orders so that she would be easy with him and he would thereby be assured of life. She had already provided food for him and other needs, nothing lacking. Thus she chose him for her husband, and they both consented to the union. On account of his long residence with this goddess he was deprived of human fellowship.

As he came from the cave one day and was standing near the entrance he heard loud cheering. He wanted very much to learn its cause, but could not, because he was forbidden by his wife to go secretly, else he would die, and he had lived patiently under these restrictions. But he told his wife of the cheering in the form of a question.

Entering the cave he asked her: "What is that cheering I hear just below here?" The wife replied: "It must be surf-riding, or perhaps maika (bowling), or some other games wherein some have won, and that is the cause of the cheering you heard." "I would be very glad to see those things you have just named," said he. The wife again replied: "If you wish, then, tomorrow will be a good time and I will let you go to see it."

At daylight he arose and went down to the place where the people were assembled, and witnessed a great number of sports. While he was loitering about he was recognized by a well-known resident named Hinale, the brother of his present wife. On his looking at him he was astonished at the strange appearance of his features. When the sports were concluded he invited him to his house to dine and pass the time. While they were conversing Hinale questioned him as to where he came from and what kind of a house he was living in. "I am from inland (uka), and my dwelling is a cave," replied Punaakoae. When he said this Hinale then knew, for it was known that the chief of Oahu had disappeared and that Kalamainuu had him.

Hinale manifested solicitude for his brother-in-law as they sat in converse, therefore he asked him more fully of how he came there, and Puna told him of his experiences, as already set forth.

Hinale then said: "Your wife is not a real woman, but a goddess (wahine akua). When you return and near home you

must walk quietly and unseen, and you will really know her manners or character, for you will find her eating spiders and their web. Of course, she will see you on your way home and will also know all our present conversation. Because I have regard for you, therefore I tell you these things. Your former wife is the eldest of several sisters, who, with them, are abiding their time. You must take care till this one gets over her anger with you. When she again becomes very fond of you, then you start in to groan, saying, 'Thirsty am I for water.' And she will ask you, 'What water are you thirsting for?' You answer her, 'The water of Poliahu at Mauna Kea.' The gourd which she will take with her you must pierce with holes, so that it will delay her, then you proceed to the volcano (Lua o Pele), where an old woman with very sickly looking eyes will be your protector. This wife of yours knows you, as does also the others. When you are saved, then she will search for my life. It's your life I am greatly interested in, so that you may again see the eyes of your former wife.

When Puna went home and came near the cave he walked quietly and looked in and there was Kalamainuu, with open mouth, chasing spiders and webs. When he saw her thus he then believed what Hinale had told him. He stepped backward a little distance and made a noise. She heard him and changed her manners quickly. As he entered she abused him, saying: "You came quietly, showing the deception of mankind; you stepped backward and made a noise thinking you was not seen. I should not mind eating your eyes. Hinale counselled you till you understood well, then you came home and showed the deceitfulness of man." She had already told him before he went down, that when he returned and came close to the cave he must shout out loud so that she would hear him beforehand.

During the time she was possessed with anger he never uttered a word till the standing and rising of the feelings of evil, like the rising of the neck feathers in the wind, passed; the failure of the whirlwind as a spent mukuku (certain sudden land squall) which a cloud had beaten back, was how their differences were dissolved. They lived together thereafter, greatly admiring each other, and she became very much charmed with his sayings.

Puna felt that though they were living happily and anything

he wanted his wife granted, yet he so longed for freedom that he began groaning in thirst for water. (He had no real thirst, but wanted a way of escaping from this captivity, and in accordance with Hinale's instructions he desired this might be fulfilled.)

As she heard him groaning, the wife quickly asked: "Why is it that you are groaning?" The husband answered: "I am in thirst of water. We have been living quietly, and suddenly the thirst for water appeared."

"Of what water?" the wife inquired.

"The water of Poliahu at Mauna Kea," said he.

The wife again inquired: "Why are you in thirst for that water?"

Puna replied, "Because this water is mixed with ice, and I have been accustomed to it since childhood, for my grandparents always had water brought from there. If I was traveling the water would be carried also, and when almost finished more would be procured. This has happened until the day I became your husband. You are well provided with water, and I am drinking it, but there is no comparison to the water mixed with ice; it's cold. I am not going to send you to fetch it because I know the distance and it is not just for you, my wife."

She hung her head down and, lifting her eyes, said to her husband: "You have no thirst for water, my dear, but only to be troublesome; to make me work hard. Well, I will fetch your water, else you might say that I refused your request."

Before he had spoken of his thirst for water he had pierced the bottom of the gourd, as instructed, so that it would hinder his wife, and while being thus delayed he could make good his escape.

His wife stood up and started. As she set forth he followed her, going in a canoe and landing at Maui. Finding an opportunity, he sailed on for Hawaii and landed at Kona. He found here a canoe sailing for Kau, which he boarded, and landed at a point from where he traveled to Poliahu, thence to the edge of the crater (Lua o Pele). The people of the volcano saw him, and he was called, they saying: "Here comes the husband of our elder sister." As they called him he hastened to where they were and told them of his journey there and all else relating thereto.

When Pele heard his story she said: "It will not be long before

your wife will be here. She is coming after you and she will wage war. We will not release you lest you die, because she is very angry with you, and all because she has taken you, the husband of our elder sister, away. Why did not her day of beauty search for her a husband? Then no one would bother her. But the husband who was gotten on the day our sister was beautiful, that is the very one she lures away and wants to possess. You shall reside with us until a suitable time, then we will release you to return to your motherly wife."

Kalamainuu waited at Poliahu until she felt tired because the gourd would not hold water. It filled nearly, but because the bottom had been pierced with holes the water again emptied, and as it would not stay she gave up the idea, especially after bending downward she found, on raising her head and looking behind, that her husband had disappeared. Vexation possessed her, therefore she summoned all the lizard gods of Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Hawaii, for she knew her husband was at Kilauea with Pele's folk.

When all the lizard gods assembled together at Kukuilauania they went up thence to Kilauea and stood at the edge of the crater. She then asked of the people within to release her husband. This they refused, saying: "Who have you here for a husband? This is our sister's husband; you shall not have him, for you are a mischievous woman."

On account of Pele's reply Kalamainuu became very angry and said: "If you people will not release my husband, then it is true that I will at once command my people and this hole shall be filled and your fire will be immediately extinguished." Whereupon the volcano was filled with phlegm from the lizard gods and Pele's family were in peril, for the fire at the crater became almost extinct. Kamohoalii's place, however, was overlooked, and from there the volcanic fires again became active and the phlegm from the lizard gods was destroyed, because the fire was very great. For this reason Kalamainuu and her retinue of lizard gods were unable to withstand Pele's power, for the heat of the volcano fire became so intense that many of them died between the clefts made as they were escaping. As Kalamainuu fled she plunged into a pond called Aka (Lokoaka). Thus she was defeated and deprived of a husband, and barely escaped with her life.

When she returned to Molokai she searched for Hinale to kill him, for she was very wroth on account of his instructing Punaai-koae to escape, and determined that he should suffer therefor.

Upon Hinale learning of his peril at the hand of his sister, he left home and plunged into the sea and became a fish. Kalamainuu dove in after him, searching at the near and distant stations where Hinale generally located, but could not find him, for the reason he had transformed himself into a fish called hinalea. Kalamainuu continued searching, but without success. She passed Ounauna's place so frequently that he became weary. Therefore he asked: "Who are you looking for, Kala?" Kala replied: "I am searching for Hinale." Ounauna said: "You can never find him unless you will listen to what I say. If you do not, then you will never succeed, but will be disappointed the same way that Pele's folk served you and deprived you of your husband."

Kalamainuu said: "I will listen to what you may say, if I know it is right; if not, I will kill you."

Ounauna said: "Go home and get some inalua and weave it into a basket and, when finished, take and place it in the sea. Keep it there for awhile, then upon diving down you will see that he has entered into the basket and you will catch him."

Kalamainuu went home, got the inalua and wove it until the basket was finished, then placed it in the sea. She waited for a while, then went down. Hinale had not entered it, but she saw him outside. She rose and waited awhile, then dove down again, with the same result. She continued this procedure until her nose was inflamed and her eyes red, yet she could not catch him. Finally, with wrath she went angrily before Ounauna and said: "Here you are; I shall kill you this day. I thought you were telling the truth, but no; you intended me to die. How can you catch him when I with very great power can not? How can it be possible for you, a creeping sea-beach Ounauna? I do not want to prolong my talk with you. I am ready to take your life immediately, and you shall know that you will never creep the sea-beach again."

Ounauna said: "Converse first, and if it is to die, then these bones shall be given to death; but if satisfactory, then there should be no death. But I want you to relate the particulars of

your experience so that I may understand the reason of your failure to catch him."

Kalamainuu said: "I do not want any conversation with you; you have heard my last views." Ounauna again said: "If you will relate it to me briefly; perhaps I have forgotten something."

In reply she said: "I will relate it now to you, but my mind is fixed for your death; true, you shall die, because you have made me suffer from your sayings."

Ounauna said: "I do not want your complainings, but to tell me of your experience; not to hasten quickly for the death, for if I die, who then will be your companion and who will entertain you henceforth?"

Kalamainuu said with great anger: "Well, I returned home, and from there I went up and got the inalua and wove it till the basket was finished, then I turned the nose inside out and brought it and dropped it in the sea at a suitable place, letting it remain for awhile, then dove down, but there was no hinale inside. Thinking this was not a suitable place, I moved it to another location, and when I dove down it was the same result. I continued until I was exhausted, so I came that you should die, so as to soothe the pain of my forehead through your instructions."

Ounauna said: "There it is; I had forgotten something that should be secured, which is this: You go and dive for wana (sea egg), and then get the ohiki of the beach. These you must pound together and thrust in the basket, and the nose which you turned inside out must be reversed; then put it in a suitable place in the sea, and after a while, on diving down, you will find he has entered the basket, for he has seen that his companions were dead, and that is the reason he enters. He will not emerge from it until you catch him." Thus it was that he was captured, and this has been the method of catching hinalea ever since.

After the contest between Pele folk and Kalamainuu, Punaai-koae escaped, according to Hinale's instructions. and that's how he came to meet the eyes of his wife again. The women of his experience with their double names show the goddess character in which they were held at that time. In their rivalry for the affections of Punaai-koae and jealousy of each other, several con-

licts occurred between Walinuu, his first wife, and Kalamainuu (Kihawahine), and with Haumea (Kamehaikaua), in which Kalamainuu was blinded and Walinuu's nose was broken, as shown by their images exhibited in the House of Papa, in the heians.

There was a new chief as his successor after Punaaikoe disappeared and had so long delayed his return. As Puna and his wife were residing at upper Kalihi, Walinuu, for the need of fish, occasionally went fishing for crabs at Heeia, Koolau, and other localities. On one such occasion as she went crabbing, Punaaikoe arose and went over to a banana patch of the chief and there rested, and on account of the refreshing atmosphere under the shade of the bananas he fell asleep and while so sleeping he was arrested by the watchman of the patch and charged with stealing bananas. His malo (loin cloth) was loosened, his hands were tied, and he was led thus to Honolulu and there strangled, and his dead body was hung on the branch of a breadfruit tree that stood on the northerly side of Waikahalulu Falls.

While Walinuu was gathering sea-moss and crabs at the places she usually frequented, report reached her of the misfortune which befell her husband. On account of this report she hastily girded her pohuehue skirt (fishing garment) about her, without taking thought of her real skirt, but came up as she was in her pohuehue skirt, and saw her husband's body hanging between the branches of the breadfruit tree. Many were the people gathered about. As she drew near she cried and wailed most piteously, whereby she was recognized as the wife of the deceased. Afterward as she was sitting with grief for the death of her innocent husband she was thinking of revenge for this wanton deed; therefore she cracked open the breadfruit tree. The people fell in awe for this wonderful thing. She dropped her pohuehue skirt where she sat, then stood naked and entered the breadfruit tree, which she joined again as it was before. This occasioned much talk at the time and it spread among all the chiefs.

At the time when the body of Makea (Punaaikoe) was hanging there, the ground under the tree was covered with dogs attracted thither; the chief's pet dog was also among them. When it went home it was wagging its tail at his master, and they gam-

bolled about with joy. As they were thus rejoicing the dog leaped up and bit his master's throat so that he died immediately. Strange happening this—the fruit of death to follow one and also the other in consequence of the killing of one so unjustly.

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THE AFFAIRS OF THE WAINIHA HUI.

By REV. JOHN M. LYDGATE.

ONE of a group of deep-cut valleys on the north side of Kauai, Wainiha is the deepest and grandest of them all. On the east side the low hills, near the coast, creep up gradually to the cloud-capped mountains of the interior, but on the west the lofty mountain wall guards the valley to the sea, falling off in a sudden precipice, whose base is bathed in the surf while the summit swims in the clouds. With conscious grandeur the western wall 4000 feet high dominates the lower eastern one as well as the intervening valley. More simple as well as more profound than most Hawaiian valleys, it has few lateral feeders, and these of small size or depth. Yet a brawling stream of impressive volume springs from deep-seated fountains and makes its devious way to the sea. In the lonely grandeur of its isolation it overlooks vast stretches of northern sea from which comes back no responsive echo of other tropic islands like our own.

Of profound depth, it is yet a narrow valley, with very little "bottom" land and that little much cut to pieces by the waywardness of the violent stream, much given to plowing unnecessary channels in unexpected directions.

Accordingly, the area suitable for cultivation is very limited, and the agricultural value of the valley comparatively small—yet, by making the very utmost of what there was, the valley, in prehistoric times, supported a large population.

At a time as late as the reign of Kaumualii, the local konohiki making a careful census of the valley by villages from the sea mauka returned upwards of 2000 souls. Enumerating in detail all the communities, he gave the exact quota from each—Naue, Pa-ie-ie, Maunaloa, Pali-eleele, Maunahina, Pohakuloa, Opai-kea, Homai-ka-lani and ending with Laau, the hamlet farthest

mauka, in the depths of the mountains, where the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, with a brawling stream running white in the bottom. But this Laau item rather casts discredit on all the rest, for it ran, "Laau, the Menehunes, 65."

These Laau people were not really Menehunes, but an allied race of older extraction, little brown men of sturdy stature, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet high, the aborigines of the land driven back into the fastness of the mountains.

A primitive people, unique in their simplicity, knowing nothing of fire, or the domestic arts, or clothing, or agriculture, they subsisted on the wild bananas which abound in this vicinity and lived in small, squalid banana-leaf huts, on the inaccessible ledges of the valley, from which they kept watch for the advent of the hereditary enemy. Wild as March hares, they fled, on every alarm, to the overhanging heights, and from there stood guard, as monkeys chattering in the trees. But at night they crept down—so the tradition runs—to the camp of the enemy and stripped him of everything available, enjoying his poi and fish with the gusto of a connoisseur and snatching the tapas from off the sleeping forms of the venturesome visitors. "Sixty-five men at Laau." Evidently, somewhere, in the ascent of the valley, the clear, cold facts of the seashore, where men were men, changed to romance. And so when we look the figures of this old statistician in the face, we must needs discount them and wonder how many of the 2000 were real men.

There is, however, circumstantial evidence of a convincing nature still available by which we may, in a general way, confirm the report of this old chronicler. All along up the river, wherever the encroaching palis on either side leave the least available space, the land has been terraced and walled up to make "lois." And so the whole valley is a slowly ascending stairway of steps, broad in the tread and low in the rise, all the way to Laau, where the last available space was won, if not by the dwarfs, at least by someone who understood this kind of agricultural engineering. These artificial lands have long since reverted to the wilderness from which they came, and it is only by chance that the traveler stumbles upon them, beating his way through the jungle. But they bear witness to a large population; and so perhaps we do not need to discredit the old chronicler by more than the 65 men

of Laau. That was only a narrow coping of romance for a lofty edifice of reality.

But that was long ago—and the times of which I write had lost the purple halo of romance, and had lost also the teeming population. The haoles had come, bringing many wonderful things, but bringing also in the train of these wonderful things certain contagious diseases which ran like wildfire through the secluded valleys and left broad areas silent and desolate. The lonely and secluded outposts, far up the valley, were more and more deserted in favor of the more gregarious, more accessible, and more salubrious lands makai, which were left more or less untenanted by the process of decimation.

And as for the little people of Laau, they were forgotten in the lapse of years. No one went near them, no one saw them, but the tradition of them survived, and even yet the luxurious banana groves of Laau are known as theirs, and the infrequent visitor to these lone solitudes looks furtively behind him as he steals hurriedly through them.

In the days of the great Mahele, when the common people acquired title to their kuleanas and the chiefs to their lands, the land of Wainiha fell to the lot of Kekauonohi. He was a great landlord, owning also many other lands scattered here and there over the group. A man of large ideas and considerable enterprise, he was ill content to spend his days lolling about on wide-spread mats, watching interminable hulas. He would trade with his talents and make them more. In those days the only avenue of considerable income open to the chiefs was the sandalwood trade. And into this trade he embarked with a hundred-ton schooner, manned by a beachcomber captain and a Hawaiian crew. From his own lands, by means of enforced labor, after the feudal manner of the time, he gleaned the load of sandalwood, and in due time his schooner, the *Manu-o-ka-zwai*, set sail for Shanghai, leaving behind a burden of debt, resting on the shoulders of Kekauonohi, of \$10,000, which amount had been advanced by Aldrich & Co. for the purchase and outfitting of the schooner and which was secured by a blanket mortgage covering all the lands of the Kekauonohi Estate. The old chief knew nothing of the virtues of insurance, and would have scouted them

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if he had known. His vessel and her cargo went uninsured—trusted to the fortunes of the deep.

The *Manu-o-ka-wai* never returned. What became of her none ever knew. The dangers of the China seas were surely quite sufficient to account for the loss of a schooner so poorly found and badly manned as the *Manu-o-ka-wai*. But there were not wanting those who looked wise and declared that they wouldn't "put it past Wry-neck Rawlinson," the captain, to take her over on a venture of his own. However that may be, she never came back, and there were no returns out of which to pay off the mortgage on the Kekauonohi lands. The note fell due, and Aldrich & Co. promptly notified him of the fact. The old chief lumbered heavily round to the business office on Queen street and begged for an extension of time, till he could realize on some of his land. Most suave and courteous to the old chief borrowing money on a broad margin of security Aldrich & Co. were short and chill to the old man in trouble, but grudgingly extended the time for one year at 15%, said 15% to be computed on the original face of the mortgage, together with the accrued interest. Now Kekauonohi was abundantly solvent, and he knew it. He could turn round and sell, to good advantage, land in Honolulu, or on Hawaii, or Maui, to the haoles, for already the march of progress was enhancing values. But because these lands were rapidly increasing in value, it was well to hold them. On the Island of Kauai, however, on the exposed windward side, the farthest outpost of the Island Kingdom, lay the land of Wainiha. Small returns came to him from this property. There was always some valid reason for default or delay. He would try and dispose of this land, and that not to the haoles, but to the Hawaiian tenants of the land themselves.

He made a personal visit to Wainiha, which he had never seen before, and, calling the people together, laid before them his proposition to sell to them, at a fair valuation, this land on which they had lived so long, and to which they were so deeply attached. He called attention to the fact that the common people had entered upon a new era of independence—that of landowning. Already they had acquired their kuleanas in fee simple. Their house lots and their taro lands had been granted to them. and he begged to remind them that it was largely due to his con-

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sideration that they now held these valuable kuleanas, taken bodily from his estate. Had he resisted, as some others had done, there would not now be a single kuleana in Wainiha. But the kuleanas, valuable as they were, were yet insufficient for the requirements of the larger life of these modern days. The wealth of the sea, of the streams, of the mountains, still remained with the land. The fish, the wis, the opaes, the hogs, the birds, the awa, the olona, the wauke, the sandalwood, the pasturage on the hills—all this belonged to the chief and might be disposed by him to aliens, as was being done by other chiefs. He greatly desired to see them an independent and prosperous colony, owning all the resources of life, and so he wanted to sell to them this noble land stretching from the sea to the top of Waialeale, with all its varied possibilities. Yes, he knew that they were a poor people, not blessed with much ready money, but they were industrious, and he would make it easy for them. He would take \$9000 for the land with all its ancient rights and privileges, and would give them a year in which to find the money. Furthermore, he would remit all dues and call off all tabus during that time. Of course, he knew that this was a weighty matter, and that they couldn't be expected to reply offhand. Take time to consider and talk it over and return him a definite answer in a month.

And then, with a great flourish of trumpets, that found expression in leis and hulas and bouts of awa, he was gone, by the return trip of the *Ehukai*.

It was a large enterprise for the simple people of Wainiha. It involved the problems of empire, problems of organization, of coöperation, of government, of finance, which have ever been the difficult problems of the world's history, and have not always, by any means, been successfully solved. But there were master minds in Wainiha, men like Ki-ki-ko, and La-haina, and Nu-u-hiwa—men who were caught by the romance of great things, men who had everything to gain and nothing to lose. From the beginning they were confident. To the faint-hearted objection, "We can never raise the money—\$9000—that's a shipload of money!" they replied, "Yes, we can! Divide it up among 90 of us—it's only \$100 apiece."

"But even so; \$100. Where is a man to get that much? \$10 gold pieces don't grow on lehua trees!"

"Well," came the confident response, "any man is a lolo that can't dig up \$100 in a year. Why, it's only \$8 a month and a little more!" Which, though not an exact statement, appeared to be unanswerable.

And then, coming down to nearer details, they sketched out two or three sample plans which each man could take home and study over. Plan A. Ship under the haole on the new sugar plantation at Hanalei for two years, get \$100 advance and there you were. Plan B. Mortgage your kuleana to the same haole for \$100 or even more and then enter into a contract with him to furnish "pai-ai" for his men at 1c a pound, and so work off the debt. Plan C. Give your note for \$100 secured by your prospective share in the land, together with such other earthly possessions as you might have, subject, of course, to the approval of the haole, and trust to a rise of values to pull you out. This latter plan seemed to be dangerously near to what we know as "high finance"—the mysterious shuffling of the miraculous, the making of something out of nothing.

Well, if you didn't like that, go and ship on Princeville; that would be real enough.

And so, one by one, the leading men of the valley were won over, and the wheels were set in motion that would roll in the hundred-dollar payments on the land.

It was noted, not without some adverse comment, that Ki-ki-ko was the recipient of a fine new Spanish saddle, so elaborately wrought with strange figures and flowers that speculation ran high as to the price of it in Honolulu. And Lahaina, all of a sudden, rode a spirited new horse with shining flanks and flowing mane! And Nuu-hiwa sported a new broadcloth suit, which he imperfectly filled in places. And Keoli (w) wore a black silk dress trimmed with passementerie, the like of which had never been seen in Wainiha, which, more than ample in the rear, fell short in front because of extended area it had to cover. There was no assured relation between these new possessions and the enterprise so skilfully advocated by their owners, but most of the people in the valley coupled the two things together, and didn't understand why they had been overlooked in the disposition of favors.

The promoters of the movement had rather discouraged the

idea of a public meeting, where the matter might be discussed at large. They knew that this meant the opening of the flood-gates of talk with little of substance behind it, and perhaps ill-considered action for which no one would be responsible, so they dealt with each man personally, outfitting him with the proper plan and setting him successfully on his way toward the hundred dollars and the desired membership in the hui. One by one the membership mounted up—50, 60, 65, then slowly, with many hitches and much delay, for the field was pretty well worked out by this time. One by one to 70, 71, 72, 75 finally—but here the advance ceased. The most frantic efforts of the leaders, with the most gracious smiles of Keohi thrown in, were futile; it stuck at 75.

Most of the money was paid in and deposited at the plantation office in Hanalei, since most of it was raised by pay-in-advance schemes, financed by the plantation. Kekauonohi was, of course, kept informed of what was doing. \$7500 out of the \$9000 seemed to be in sight. Then there were defalcations. One old man, Manuia of Haena, died before he had completed the deal; his share dropped out, and there were two or three more who came and said, humbly and shamefacedly, that they had changed their minds and would not go into the enterprise, earning for themselves the well-merited scorn of their companions, many of whom had all but done the same thing. They were people with "bowels of darkness," not fit for this enlightened time!

Finally, after many struggles and many misgivings and much bolstering of faith on the part of the promoters, \$7100 was paid in on account. The valley was "shipped" and mortgaged and hypothecated into bondage and poverty. There was scarcely a family that wasn't tied up—yea, shackled up—to the new enterprise. There wasn't a scrap of collateral left, nor a spare dollar of cash. There was no present prospect of squeezing another nickel out of the depleted community. This was reported to Kekauonohi in Honolulu.

\$7100 would not meet his note and interest, to be sure, but it would allay the impatience of the haole who was constantly demanding payment. Why not take it as part payment for the land, pass it over to Aldrich & Co., get a release of the land from

the general mortgage, transfer it to the hui at Wainiha, and take a mortgage on the land itself for the balance at 15%? So much of this plan as concerned the hui was communicated to it through the agency of the promoters, who explained the proposition at great length and with much display of legal ability. There were some who were afraid of the \$2000 debt which would thus be imposed on their shoulders, but to most of them this was a minor consideration—they were up to their eyes in debt, anyway; a little more wouldn't make any difference. So the proposition was finally accepted, and in the course of time the necessary documents arrived and were duly executed by all the parties concerned.

And thus the 71 members came to constitute the "Hui Kuai Aina o Wainiha," which was duly organized, and which now owned the vast land of Wainiha, together with a debt of \$2000 and a rapidly accruing interest account.

The first sensation was one of conquest. They had won a kingdom, with vast unexplored areas of solitude, and vast untouched resources of wealth. But the other sensation, of debt, followed close upon it. They had strained every nerve to pay the \$7000. What about the \$2000 still to come? And the 15% would soon eat up the land if allowed to prey on it. It speaks well for the enterprise and the ability of the local promoters that they assumed the burden of this unpaid debt on their own shoulders. They would take care of the balance, and that, too, without disturbing the equality of the membership. They were 71 brothers—not discriminating against the sisters—and brothers they would remain, the younger participating evenly with the older, and each lord of an undivided 71st share in the great land of Wainiha. We need not recount the story of how they redeemed their promise, nor tell of the herculean struggles they made to work off the \$2000 and the interest. Suffice to say that they did it.

The hui was made up mostly of men of small things. Wainiha went to their heads. With the sense of ownership came pride, intolerance and rapacity; evils that find a place in the most primitive as well as the most advanced civilization. Brothers though they were, it soon became evident to them that some kind of a subdivision of the kingdom which had fallen to them was

desirable. An undivided 71st part of a vast mountain area, most of which you couldn't get near in anything short of a flying machine, was not a useful asset. The undesirable region far mauka that nobody wanted, *you* didn't want, whereas the little bit adjoining your houselot, *that* you would like to have. But there were 70 others, who had claims on that little bit along with you, and so you couldn't touch it except in a doubtful tentative 71st sort of a way. This was recognized as a "pilikia." And so it was duly decreed by the hui in official session that each full share should be entitled to five acres of upland and five acres of wet land, to be selected with the approval of the manager of the hui.

Then came the scramble for favored locations, a scramble in which, reversing the assurance of Holy Writ, the race was to the swift and the battle to the strong. When poor old Apo came shuffling up timidly, with his hat in his hand, and requested the little piece between him and the river, great big Kanaka-nui, with the voice of a Boanerges, squelched him beyond recovery, "You long-tailed Kinique Pake, that b'long me!" And the manager, following the line of least resistance, meekly concurred, although Kanaka-nui already held more than his fair share. It was partly the case of the early bird, but more of the beak and talons, or rather, perhaps, of the squawk. Whatever the weapons displayed, it was intimidation that decided the issue—an intimidation that swept the horizon from the luna nui to the humblest member of the hui. It was the old unequal contest over again, where Justice and Righteousness, empty-handed, wage a losing fight against Injustice and Unrighteousness, equipped for the uttermost. The aggressor, on the one side, has so much to gain, and the individual victim, on the other, so little to lose, it doesn't pay to make a fuss. And so Mr. Kanaka-nui gets the lion's share, because every other man has only one seventy-first of the interest in the matter that he has, and there are few interests in Wainiha or elsewhere that amount to much after such a subdivision.

The new owners of the land soon found, as the old ones had done, that very little actual income was to be derived from it. The wis, and the wauke, and the olona, and the awa were all there, to be sure, and had their value when you wanted them, but they weren't easily convertible into money because nobody else

seemed to want them. They were very dear when you wanted to buy, but very cheap when you wanted to sell.

There had been ambitious plans for public improvements—roads, trails, stone walls, ditches, waterheads, even harbor improvements—but all these things meant money, and money there was none. These things, however, could be put off, but the taxes were overdue and must be paid. Something must be done. So after much conference the luna nui was authorized to levy an assessment of \$1 a share for this purpose. The amount of the tax, with the delinquent dues, was \$45, so that the assessment was generous, but none too generous, as the event proved. The financiers of the hui, those who had fathered this assessment scheme and to a lesser degree those who had voted for it, naturally felt that they must stand by it, and did so. But there were a good many who hadn't put their hands to the plow and were content to look on with indifference, intimating that those who were in the breach could see the thing through. Others, taxed with their recreancy, retorted, "We never wanted to go into the hui business anyway; give us our money back and let us out!"

So again the burden fell upon the willing horse, and fell at times with grievous weight. When, with assiduous effort, and no small sacrifice, the amount had at length been raised, and everyone was resting easy in the satisfaction that this pilikia was over, a disquieting rumor ran through the valley—"Our taxes aren't paid and the money's gone!" The first of these twin propositions was easily run to ground at the office of the tax collector. "No, your taxes aren't paid, and I'm getting out an execution against the hui!" The second was more difficult of confirmation. With elusive uncertainty the money was here, and there and yonder; in the bottom of an old trunk, buried out in the back yard under a mango tree, deposited in the plantation vault for safe-keeping. And with each fresh failure to find the money in these or other places, there came an added shade of grieved astonishment on the face of the unfortunate luna nui, Waha-makani.

It was most wonderful! He had that money a few days ago, and now it was gone! And when they still continued to worry him about it, driven to bay, and with his back up against the wall of

the inevitable, he flung back at them the unanswerable, "Well, it's gone anyhow, and that's pau!"

His own surprise at the disappearance of the money was apparently much greater than that of his friends and neighbors, for had they not done ample justice to the little "paina" which he had given a few weeks before in honor of his little "Moopuna" Iwilei? Licking the chops of their memory, they reverted to this occasion with quiet satisfaction and agreed that this was where the money went.

And so the hui must be content with this futile avowal and this sub-rosa explanation.

But in the meantime the execution was hanging over the valley like a threatening thunder cloud. Something must be done. And there was nothing that could be done except to collect again the \$45 from the unfortunate members of the hui, and that as speedily as might be. And again the burden of assessment fell upon the willing horse—the men of faith and faithfulness, who had stood by from the beginning. But to them there was added by popular compulsion those friends and neighbors of the late unworthy luna nui who had participated in his "paina." They had eaten up the money—they must disgorge it! And feeling themselves, in a way, public characters, seen and known of all men—aye, envied of all men—they felt in a way in honor bound to do something—a frame of mind that was "worked" to the utmost by those who had the matter in hand. Nevertheless, this second assessment was a weary uphill struggle, very slow of accomplishment and very discouraging to those who had hoped great things from the hui. Nor was this first experience the only one of its kind. With the lapse of years it became distressingly familiar until the valley was filled with the floatsam of condemned official timber cast up on the shore.

And so the years ran on for the Wainiha Hui, as they do for us all, disappointing many a high ideal and many a fair dream. Confident expectations of profit or benefit sank into vague possibilities whose realization became more and more improbable. A share in the hui became rather a liability than an asset, of so little value that you could hardly give it away. Accordingly, the holdings remained comparatively fixed, yet gradually changes came. Two shares were sold to the resident members of the hui, 33 and

39 in number. Thus came in 33d and 39th interests. The original charter members began to drop off, leaving their estates to five, seven or eight children, and thus entered in 5ths, 7ths and 8ths of 33ds and 39ths. Dower rights came in to further subdivide these fractions by 3, and when it comes to the third generation, now flourishing, these fractions are still further subdivided by numbers ranging from 2 to 7, giving interests that are infinitesimal. Mostly, of course, they are dormant interests; sleeping dogs of such uncertain quantity, that every one is quite willing to let them lie. But in these later days there is at least one occasion when these claims must be ranged up and scrutinized, viz., the roll call of the annual meeting. In the early days of ignorance it was enough to know that there was a pretty good crowd as an assurance of a quorum. But in these latter days of legal technicalities, and more uncertain ownership, it became necessary to record the actual attendance. Then arose the perplexing problem of adding together halves and thirds and nineteenth and thirty-thirds and twenty-ninths and 702nds, a problem that far outran the combined mathematical wisdom of the hui. The more intelligent knew that it was a problem in least common multiple, and undertook, some of them, to explain how it should be done. But when the denominators ran up into the thousands, they lacked the courage of their convictions; and the common people rejoiced in the discomfiture of such phenomenal wisdom. So when the officers had spent hours of fruitless effort to secure exact results, they must needs be content with counting the big shares, which were certain, and guess at the small ones, which were uncertain. But at length someone suggested the bright idea of converting the fractions into decimals, which could then be summed up by anyone of the most ordinary intelligence. And having performed this feat in what seemed an incredibly short time, the hui gratefully made him official manipulator of the fractions, which honorable station he holds to this day.

These heroes of an older time are dead and gone; the men of faith and hope and courage who set out with such confident assurance—fallen by the way! without ever coming to the Land of Promise which they had foreseen so confidently; but their children have entered into that goodly land and are possessing it with all the assurance of conquest.

With the coming of the Kauai Electric Co., a new era dawns for the Wainiha Hui. The one thing which had been overlooked in the inventory of values—the water, the falling water, up in the mountains—this has become the chief stone of the corner—worth more than all the rest together—and from this most unexpected source the hui now derives an income which puts it far and away in advance of all other Hawaiian hui. In the olden days the problem of the treasurer was, how to pay the annual taxes; now the problem is, how to pay out the dividends, how to administer justice and peace among the 33rds and 231sts and 695ths. Just how all this has come about and how the hui conducts itself under the new conditions, this is another story.

OUR APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY.

THE next issue of the *Hawaiian Annual*, for 1914, will commemorate its fortieth anniversary and will be an event worthy of extra effort for special features in recognition of the congratulatory fact. Already plans are being laid that, if spared, we may fittingly observe the occasion and show due appreciation of the estimate this reference hand-book has enjoyed these many years, both at home and abroad. It would be premature to announce the good things in store for the anniversary number, but, in keeping with its character, island research and reminiscence of the *Annual's* lifetime may be made its historic feature. Should we depart from the usual staid character of facts and figures, we will no doubt be pardoned, as forty years' service is not accorded many Hawaiian publishers.

Among the many noted visitors during the year, whom Hawaii delighted to honor, are to be mentioned the Hon. James Bryce, passing through from the Colonies to his post at Washington, D. C.; Dr. Elliott and party, returning from his peace tour; Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, en route to and from Japan, and Hon. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, on official service, as mentioned elsewhere.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND HAWAII'S OPPORTUNITY AS A TREATY PORT.

By WM. ALANSON BRYAN.

WITH the Panama Canal rapidly nearing completion and the plans for a great world's fair in San Francisco in commemoration of that occasion well advanced, it seems time that Hawaii took heed of the march of affairs lest the advantage that the Territory might gain from these long contemplated events be lost, from sheer neglect of circumstances that to any other American community would be regarded as its golden opportunity.

So far as Hawaii is concerned, the opening of the Panama Canal to commerce may be regarded as forming the consummation of an important series of world events in which this Territory is especially concerned.

Since practically all of those events to which it will be necessary to refer have occurred in rapid succession and within the score of years which falls within a period beginning with the signing of the treaty of annexation and closing with the projected opening of the world's fair, they can, with profit, be reviewed in this connection in a few words. This is done with a view to getting their possible bearing on the past and future political and commercial policy of the Territory, but especially with the object of bringing out the desirability of Hawaii being developed as an adjunct to the canal, as America's great treaty port and distributing center for the Pacific.

Within the period just mentioned the Republic of Hawaii has ceased to exist as an independent government, and been attached, as a Territory, to the federation of states forming the American republic. As such, it carried with it a cosmopolitan and largely alien population which it has resolutely undertaken to Americanize, looking to the Territory ultimately being given statehood. Since annexation—though not necessarily resulting from it—the long-looked-for Pacific commercial cable has come to the islands and has moored Hawaii firmly to the mainland of America, and to the islands and continent that fringes the opposite shore of the Pacific.

The "All Red" cable, in a similar manner, has united the people of the Antipodes with the people and interests of the north by a transpacific tie that can but have its bearing on the commerce of this great ocean.

The development of extensive and almost inexhaustible deposits of crude oil in California has given to that section a supply of cheap fuel that is on the way to supplant the use of its bulkier competitor in the production of power—not only in California, but in Hawaii and on the high seas.

The completion of the Tehuantepec railway and its subsidization by a powerful steamship company has brought the seaboard cities of the East into touch with the West coast and Hawaii. The result has been that the time service and the freight rates between the East and West have been reduced by this water route to a point where the anticipated direct service by the canal can effect but little reduction in either.

More and better ships on established lines, and the extension of other lines to the island ports, has kept pace with the increased demand for passenger accommodations between Hawaii and the mainland of America and for through and stop-over travel in all directions.

By reason of the war with Spain and the continued activity of the government in the Philippines; through the persistent activity of the Islands' publicity bureau, and owing to the amount of important national legislation dealing with island matters, Hawaii has received an unusual amount of public attention during the period under consideration; enough to place it prominently in the long list of the world's competing travel resorts.

The deepening of Honolulu harbor to a sufficient depth to enable the largest ships to enter the port and the improvement of harbors and wharves on all of the islands of the group, are important recent achievements. The fortification of Oahu and the steps taken by the Federal government to make of Pearl Harbor a great military and naval base in the Pacific may be looked upon as events calculated to forever seal the tie between the continent and the islands, and are of a nature to emphasize the very great commercial and strategic importance of the group.

The perfection within the present year of a wireless system of telegraphy powerful enough to maintain regular and reliable

communication through the air with the coast line of the vast ocean as well as the shipping on the high seas, removes from Hawaii the last semblance of the isolation that, in times past, was at once its chief handicap as well as its most alluring charm.

All the while that the Occident has been forging ahead, events of world importance have been transpiring in the Orient to which Hawaii has contributed more than a meager share. The leaven of foreign learning has there been at work until, at last, the old civilization of the Chinese empire has been overthrown, and in its stead a new and modern republic, with a population equal to that of all the combined republics of the earth, has been set up and securely established. The effect of this one change in world politics is of overshadowing importance to Hawaii—since, sooner or later, if America is to trade with the Orient, she will be forced in justice to modify her drastic laws excluding Orientals from the mainland and especially from these islands.

While these and similar large events have been transpiring in the world about us, during the period under review, the increase in the wealth of Hawaii has been phenomenal. Under the munificence of a high protective tariff, island exports—mostly sugar—have increased in value from fifteen and a half millions, in 1896, to more than fifty millions—mostly sugar—in 1911. With our agriculture at the high-water mark, we therefore look hopefully forward to the completion of the canal and its effect on the islands. With so many and such signally important favorable events before us, all having transpired in so short a space of time as twenty years, it has been the custom to conclude that the future, so far as Hawaii is concerned, will take care of itself, and that the prospect of these one-time isolated islands was never brighter than it is today. Within a single generation the highest hopes of those who have had Hawaii's well-being at heart have been realized. What is there to want or to hope for in the future? The islands have been annexed and have been fortified. Settled trade conditions with the mainland have been secured. By reason of those conditions, the chief industry of the islands has been made to flourish until there is hardly an acre of land in the Territory, suitable to the main crop, which has not already been brought in and made to contribute to the wealth and fame of Hawaii.

Certainly the prosperity of the islands is phenomenal. Let us hope that it will last.

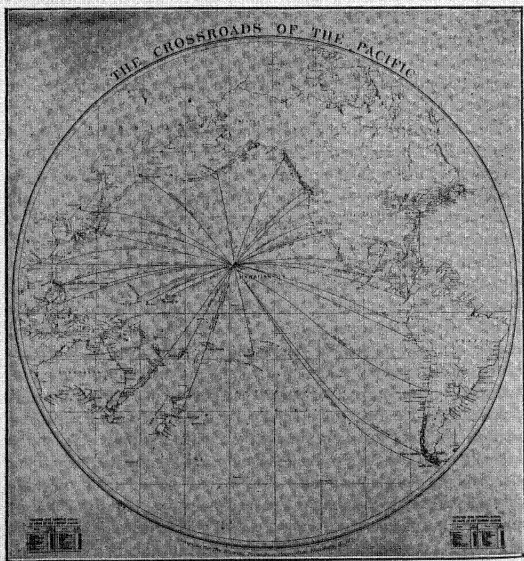
But with the changed conditions in the world round about, to which we have made passing allusion; and with the limit of the productiveness of Hawaii's agricultural lands, devoted to its main industries, being more nearly approached; and with the inevitable changes in the fostering tariff, which has nourished our chief industry to its present high state, it is becoming for the people of this group of islands to look long and carefully at this future prospect, with a view to ascertaining what timely steps, if any, can be taken to guarantee to Hawaii its ratio of prosperity for the future.

It is evident that in the beginning Hawaii had two sources of wealth—its tropical agriculture and its geographical position. The first of these, as at present developed, is at the mercy of the Federal Congress and doubtless will ever so remain. It will flourish or languish in proportion as tariffs are high or low. Unfortunately the control of the whole matter was transferred, through annexation, from the care of our own interested hands into the hands of ninety millions of people on the mainland who have but little in common with Hawaii, the prosperity of these distant islands being one of their smallest concerns. For that reason it might be well to repeat that it is the duty of this Territory to make every effort to diversify its agricultural interests before it is too late. The writer has repeatedly urged that this can best be done through a Territorial system of bounties in connection with the work of our experiment stations. When the necessity for something else to plant is upon us, that something else will have been provided during our period of prosperity, through the wise use of our conservation tax, along the line of an agricultural insurance fund. With this brief allusion to the precarious prospects that will always confront the Territory agriculturally, let us return to the main consideration—that of the relation of the Territory to the Panama Canal and the part these islands are fitted to take in the future commercial development of the Pacific, if their natural geographical advantages are appreciated and utilized.

We in Hawaii are so accustomed to look on these islands as lying in the direct track of all the commerce crossing the Pacific

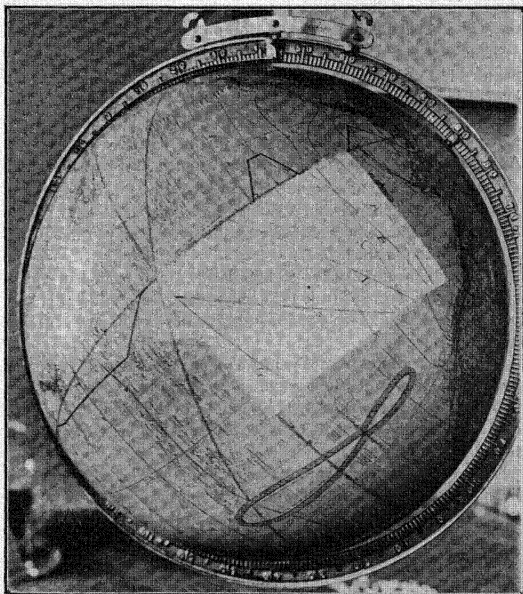
that we are liable to be misled into the belief that Hawaii, solely by reason of her geographic position, is bound to always reap a very great share of the benefit from the opening of the Panama Canal, and the changes in the movement of freight and passengers liable to result from its operation.

A glance at the two accompanying maps of the Pacific may



serve to put this matter more clearly. One is the customary map calculated to show Hawaii as the very crossroads of the whole Pacific region as well as its metropolis. The other, here presented for the first time, shows on the globe the actual relation of the various Pacific ports to Honolulu, or more properly to the Island of Oahu. Crossing the rectangular white patch, which

is 2000 by 3000 miles in dimensions, are shown the approximate relation and direction of seven of the routes that would be followed in making direct or great circle sailing between a few of the more important commercial points in the Pacific. It will be seen that by this direct method of steam navigation, a method



which is coming more and more into vogue in the sailing of deep-sea vessels, that Oahu is far from being on the direct course of any of the existing or prospective transpacific routes.

The direct route (A) from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hongkong passes 1380 equatorial miles north of Honolulu at its

nearest point—a distance, in an air line, equal to that between New York and Denver. To visit Oahu as a side trip under such circumstances would cost at least five days of the sailing time of the fastest ship that floats, not to mention port delays. It is for this reason that the great and fast Empress line between Puget Sound and the Orient now sails serenely by “the crossroads of the Pacific” on a direct track between those ports that lie clear off the white patch that surrounds Oahu on our map.

The route from San Francisco to Manila (B) by direct course passes 1140 miles to the north—a distance equal on the continent by that in an air line from New York to far-away Oklahoma City. For this reason many American transports, in making the journey to or from our possessions in the Orient, leisurely slip by the American Pacific crossroads without so much as a passing sign.

Look next at the new route (C) sure to be established between Hongkong, Yokohama and Panama, and note that Oahu is out of the direct course by a distance on the globe equal to that from New York to Omaha!

The routes from Panama to Manila (D), and from San Francisco through Torres Strait (E), the great gateway to India and beyond, lie 420 miles—a good fast day’s sail—to the north of Honolulu.

The direct route from Sydney to San Francisco (F) is the nearest of the established routes. By a great circle course it passes Oahu approximately 250 miles to the southeast—i. e., nearer to the growing port of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, than to the Island of Oahu.

The round-the-world route from Panama to Torres Strait (G) lies far to the south of Oahu, nowhere approaching closer than a thousand and fifty miles—the distance from New York to Key West.

With such an outlook it seems fitting to inquire if Hawaii can afford to supinely rely on its geographical position, its balmy climate, or its existing commerce to serve as a magnet strong enough to draw vessels to her and away from the shortest course between their objective points.

Contrary to what some suppose, many of the events and achievements of the last score of years are of a nature to exert a profound pull, not toward, but away from Hawaii, for in com-

merce and navigation, as in mathematics, the straight line is the shortest, quickest and cheapest line between two points. If care is not taken and efforts made to furnish especial inducements for vessels, men and commerce to come to Hawaii when the canal is finally opened, these islands are in danger of becoming "the cross-roads of the Pacific" in the sense in which that term is often applied to the "postoffice-general store" standing at the corners of a back country road on the mainland—a place of interest only as a mere convenience in distress for those who travel the broad main thoroughfare.

Those who have essayed the comparatively simple task of establishing direct communication between Hawaii and the city of Los Angeles, have found that the prospective tourist travel was not enough, alone, to induce capital, even that invested in the existing lines, to move in the matter until enough tonnage was in sight and available at both ports to warrant the undertaking. That being true locally, what is there apparent, or in prospect, liable to induce a fast new modern vessel ladened in Hongkong and bound for San Francisco or Panama, for example, to incur the delay and expense incident to a call at Honolulu when such a detour would entail a side journey of twenty-five to twenty-eight hundred miles?

Our already highly developed agricultural export business promises little increase in tonnage in the future. The great saving in bunker space incident to the use of oil at sea; the constant demand for speed and through boats; the shortening of the time limit between ports; the use of wireless, making port calls unnecessary; cold storage of supplies; rate competition, and a dozen and one similar factors seem to make it probable, unless business advantages to offset disadvantages are offered, that such new lines of transpacific steamers as may result from the opening of the canal or increased business between the Occident and the Orient, under present and prospective local conditions, will be more liable to "cut out" than include the "crossroads" just as the Empress line is doing now.

With this prospect in view, and knowing that ships will go anywhere that tonnage can be secured, it seems high time that the commercial affairs and the future development of the Territory claim the attention of those in power both in the islands and on the mainland.

Hawaii undoubtedly possesses strategic commercial advantages, and those in authority should do for Hawaii as a Territory what the islands would have done for themselves were they still on an independent footing. The chance for these islands to be made of signal use in peaceful pursuits—to the world, to America and to the islands themselves—seems too splendid to be stupidly thrown away. I believe that the occasion is at hand and the time opportune for these islands to regain, through the adoption of a consistent democratic public policy, much of the strategic advantage that was apparently thrown away when the Republic of Hawaii, without reservation, was united with the American states in a manner that as completely annihilated the advantage of its geographical position as though the whole group had been taken in tow and anchored just outside the Golden Gate.

Although the islands have been annexed and are being fortified; although they are within the tariff wall and are looking forward to statehood as their goal—those who are wise in national politics and affairs say that the Territories will have to await decision from the national Congress on the very large question as to the wisdom of making sovereign states out of remote island possessions (even though they are territories) that are in no way contiguous to, or homogeneous with, other states of the Union.

Standing, as Hawaii does, on the threshold of a new era in its affairs, there are many things in the air pointing to the wisdom of her seeking to become, not so much an *oceanic state*, as America's *great treaty port in the Pacific*. Now that its status is well established as a Territory in the eyes of the world, let our next legislature, representing, as it does, the most cosmopolitan constituency under the flag, lead the way by memorializing congress to enact such laws and secure such treaties with interested nations as will open Hawaii's fortified harbors, owned and administered by America, on equal terms to the men, the ships and commerce of all nations that by treaty will agree to respect the neutralization of commerce and the internationalization of the islands as a safe distributing center for the Pacific. By so doing, when the canal is opened, Hawaii would rapidly become what it now claims to be—the crossroads of the Pacific—a great commercial, sociological religious and industrial clearing house as well as an international warehouse and distributing center for this great ocean.

Lying, as the islands do, in the mid-pacific on the outer edge of two hemispheres, with their water isolation, their peculiar history, and their mixed population, it is singularly fitting and just that the facilities of the islands should be opened to the use and enjoyment of the world rather than circumscribed and limited in their development, in a mediæval fashion, in the interest of any one nation or for the benefit of any one group of men. To be succinct, the plan I have repeatedly urged in sketch, would be to seek national legislation to secure again for Hawaii part of the economic advantage which it lost when the islands passed ports, commerce, customs and all unreservedly under the laws and within the customs of the United States.

For the benefits of the protection extended to the islands at the time the Territory was annexed, the group, during the first ten years following annexation, paid customs amounting to more than thirteen and a quarter millions into the national treasury. During 1911 a million and a half was paid by Hawaii in customs, and it will soon reach the two-million mark. This sum, collected from the two hundred thousand island inhabitants, largely by reason of the foreign demands of our mixed population, was more than double that paid per capita by the people of the states and territories on goods imported on the mainland.

That these conditions are unfair to Hawaii is not denied in the islands nor by those who are informed in Hawaiian matters on the mainland. That they should be the basis of national legislation in favor of the islands, in some such manner as is herein pointed out, is believed to be an equitable adjustment of more than one predicament in which the islands are now placed. The people of Hawaii are willing to contribute a just share of the cost of the national government, but that sum could be raised through a reasonable port charge on our commerce, by a plan that would give back to the islands conditions similar to those that prevailed under the monarchy and the republic. Such a plan would afford to Hawaii as a treaty port of the United States, under a newer and broader governmental policy, the economic opportunity which it will need more and more in the future.

As a treaty port Hawaii could not only diversify its agricultural activities, but develop latent manufacturing and general commercial opportunities, interests and resources which the opening of the canal should bring within its grasp.

THREE NEW INDUSTRIES.

By E. V. WILCOX,

Special Agent in Charge, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

ALGAROBA.

WHILE the feeding value of algaroba or mesquite beans has been well known since the dawn of history, and while these beans have been extensively used in a natural state in the pod by Indians and others in feeding cattle and horses and as human food, it is only within the past few months that a really commercial industry in handling algaroba bean meal has been finally established. At present there are two companies preparing to put algaroba bean meal on the market as a local feed. The composition of the product is such as to indicate that it can be used extensively as a substitute for rolled barley, thus saving a large part of the annual feed bill of the Territory. While numerous estimates and guesses have been made as to the crop of algaroba beans in Hawaii, there was never any practical basis for obtaining reliable information as to the amount which could be obtained for the purpose of grinding until the present year. The amount has surprised even those who were the most enthusiastic in the matter. The quantity of beans collected by one company and already sold in advance in the ground form will amount to an annual business of \$750,000. The amount handled by the other company now in the market has not thus far been definitely estimated. It is apparent, however, that the market value of algaroba bean meal added to the freight on rolled barley for which this product is substituted will total more than \$1,000,000 per year. Feeding experiments continued for a period of two months in which algaroba bean meal had been substituted for oats have shown that horses maintain themselves in rather better condition and gain in weight slightly more at the same work when receiving algaroba bean meal than when receiving oats as their grain ration. The algaroba meal industry has, therefore, finally taken its place as an important one in the affairs of the Territory.

It is important to note that recent observations made by Mr.

Fullaway, entomologist of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, show that a small egg parasite is now parasitizing about 75 per cent. of the eggs of the weevils which have previously destroyed many of the seeds in the algaroba pods. The effective work of this parasite will, therefore, greatly reduce the destruction wrought by the weevils. The parasite is already generally distributed on Oahu and in parts of Kona, and will doubtless soon be established in all parts of the Territory where algaroba thrives.

EUPHORBIA RUBBER.

During the year attention has also been called to an important indigenous rubber tree (*Euphorbia lorifolia*) which occurs in large areas, particularly in Kona, where about 6000 acres are well covered with this tree. It appears that there are about 75 trees per acre of mature size ready for tapping and that the forest is being constantly renewed by young seedlings. These trees are not attacked by cattle except in times of extreme drought when there is nothing else to eat. It seems necessary, however, to preserve these forests from damage by cattle and that cattle should be fenced out of the whole area. The crude product obtained from this tree contains about 60 per cent. of resin, which is a product identical with chicle, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, and also from 14 to 17 per cent. of true rubber. Whether the product will be most used as a low-grade rubber or as a source of fine resin remains to be determined. One offer has already been made for the product, and it is expected that arrangements will soon be perfected for operating upon the area in question to produce the crude product. The latex obtained from the Euphorbia trees contains 42 per cent. solid material and 58 per cent. moisture. From the few tapping experiments which have already been made it appears that each laborer can obtain from 16 to 30 pounds of the dried crude product per day. This is, of course, an extremely large yield and is made possible by the fact that the trees flow rapidly and profusely, yielding about one-half pound of latex per tree per tapping. On account of the large yield and the fact that the trees are already mature for tapping, it would seem that a good profit can be made from operating this forest. The rapidity with which the forest reproduces will insure the continuation of the industry.

KUKUI-NUT OIL.

According to Custom House records in former times from 8000 to 10,000 gallons of kukui-nut oil were exported annually from Hawaii. This tree seems to be maintaining itself without diminution in area and is not subject to insect pests or fungus diseases of serious character. The crop of nuts comes with certainty and matures during the summer season when children would be free from school duties and could, therefore, keep themselves busy in helping to pick up the nuts. The quantity of nuts which can be obtained in the whole Territory cannot be estimated at present for the reason that no systematic collection of them has ever been undertaken.

The kernel inside of the hard nut contains about 65 per cent. of oil and the kernel itself constitutes by weight about 30 per cent. of the hard nut. The oil, therefore, constitutes 19.5 per cent. of the hard nut and 77 per cent. of the oil is recoverable by pressure with or without a previous roasting of the nuts. The recoverable oil, therefore, amounts to about 12.8 per cent. of the whole hard nut. A yield of 33 to 35 gallons of oil per ton of nuts is thus obtained. With the present value of \$1 a gallon, this would make the value of the product \$33 to \$35 per ton of nuts.

Kukui-nut oil has been used in preserving wood, as a paint oil, for artists purposes and to a limited extent for medical use. Its chief use would seem to be as a paint oil, and for this purpose it has been pronounced superior to linseed oil.

No one has as yet undertaken in a systematic way the production of this oil. The business of producing kukui-nut oil involves a similar arrangement to that which has succeeded so well in collecting algaroba beans. It is merely necessary for some company to be organized with sufficient capital to buy the whole crop of nuts at a price which will give a reasonable recompense to men, women and children who may care to collect the nuts. According to the results obtained with kukui nuts thus far, the amount exported in early days, namely, 10,000 gallons of oil per year, would be the quantity obtained from about 300 tons of nuts. It is not likely that this is more than one-tenth of the quantity of nuts to be obtained on Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu. A few tests in gathering nuts would indicate that they can be delivered

at an oil mill located in Honolulu for from \$10 to \$15 per ton. The ease of extraction of the oil is much greater than with cotton-seed oil or most other oil seeds, and the active demand for these oils indicates that the time has arrived when the business of extracting kukui-nut oil on a large scale should be undertaken. The kernels do not rapidly deteriorate; in fact, in most localities 90 per cent. of two-year-old nuts are still in normal condition so far as the oil is concerned. In many of the gulches where kukui trees prevail a man could gather from three to five hundred pounds of nuts per day. There seems, therefore, to be an excellent opening for a profitable business in gathering nuts and extracting this much-demanded oil which for the last 60 years has been allowed to go to waste.

THE TRANSLATION OF HAWAII.

By ARTHUR JOHNSTONE.

Sea-girt and grand eight islands burst amain,
Where sounds the endless cadence of the deep;
For ages in dim savagery asleep,
Shall they awaken now to strive in vain?
The fiat goeth forth that out of pain
And travail cometh truth; that they who keep
Their vigil to success shall joy and weep
With those that sweat and toil and rest again:
Aye, here the pipes of Pan sound in our ears,
As in the Arcadian fields of long ago;
Ofttimes they chime to laughter, oft to tears,
But sometimes break in panic notes of woe—
The fateful heritage of hopes and fears
That follows men wherever they may go!

THAT we have inherited much from old Hawaii which directly or indirectly affects the present, all who study our local history will realize and appreciate. To others it may be opportune to point out that no realistic picture of island affairs has been drawn which has not been more or less deeply tinged of the past. To be ignorant here is to be incapable of understanding the present conditions of Hawaii's social and political development. Not only must her history be well conned, but the social details and the racial facts underlying all, must be fully understood, if the intention is to reach the truth rather than to write fiction around things Hawaiian. Of the latter kind of literature

we have had a surfeit before and since annexation. The wandering writer with an eye for the sensational turns an "honest penny" by giving the world his impressions in place of the facts which, through ignorance, or by virtue of a well-paid advocacy, he ignores.

Cite, for instance, the period of ninety-odd years which have flitted since the arrival of the American missionaries. During that period extremes of racial life met continually in latent or open opposition; it is true these contending forces came not to the "push of pike," and the result was happily one of peaceful progress, with but occasional tendency to retrogress in social or political life. Here arises, however, the more serious question, which the cavalier writer is so apt to overlook, namely, Have time and change placed us in such a position, and at such a distance, as to enable us to get the historical focus so necessary to a fair judgment on those faults and good qualities which have retarded or advanced the social and national welfare during the century recently closed? Not being an intrepid cavalier of the pen, nor writing for the "penny-a-line," let me say candidly that "I ha'e me doots." Those who know Hawaii and the Hawaiians best will feel how difficult the question really is, since to its solution the writer of today must bring at least two qualifications: he must be quite familiar with facts past and present, and he must bring his wisdom and imagination to bear when he attempts to reconstruct the picture of those savage and semi-savage periods which, under the anomalous conditions of our island life, shall be found infilling the lights and shadows of much of our present social conditions, and hence adumbrating the national existence itself. The completed picture, if it be worked out justly and realistically, will show a new Hawaii, happy and prosperous, breaking out from a pathetic, but not altogether from a somber background.

From what has been said it will be seen that any history of the translation of Hawaii from the old to the new, must comprise the resolution and redistribution of both palpable and hidden social forces. Such a work, if made elucidative, would require a volume instead of the space here available; an additional obstacle is that it is impossible to reduce the mass of accompanying sociological and historical details to aught resembling an intelligible condensa-

tion. These facts reduce the magazine article to a treatment by piecemeal, leaving its completion to the future. For the present purpose it will be necessary to explore no further than a century back, when Kamehameha the Great was still shaping and consolidating the nation which, under later kindly treatment and favorable circumstances, has survived the buffets of fortune whereunder the native races of the Pacific have too often succumbed or vanished quite. Indeed, the Hawaiian exception points out how in some way the relentless laws of social development have been foiled to an extent, if not entirely. This has proved to be a happy thing for the natives of today, and becomes, indeed, an omen of our future advancement.

It is safe to assume that the active transformation of Hawaii began during the opening years of the 19th century, and especially from the arrival of the missionaries in 1820; in truth, it is not yet impossible to revive glimmerings of those early and pregnant days which have so largely influenced local history to the present. If, then, you but conjure a bit with the imagination, you will be enabled again to see Kamehameha I, every inch the typical savage king, here and there effacing or retouching for his people's permanent advantage the growing picture on the historic canvas; but at this distance he arises before us in a somewhat grotesque and motley form, yet 'tis one through which his severe and savage features peer at us honestly, if somewhat quaintly and strangely. But we can still seem to see him laying his ungentle hand on chief and priest, on native and foreign commoners alike, until he had moulded the new government to his liking and design. Whoso disobeyed the law of his word found quick punishment, and he swept aside the forms and conventions of men with a word or a gesture, preferring to follow the right as it appeared to his strong but untutored mind. Fifty of the conquered chiefs of Oahu conspire; he utters no word, gives no outward sign of the momentous crisis, but silently leaves the evening feast on the board, travels many a long and weary mile over beach and moor and mere, plants his great war-spear, point in earth—an effective danger-signal to rebels—before the door of their assembly. But in 1819 he failed to foil the conspiracy of fate and death: the iron will was broken, the strong arm was unnerved, and the greatest of the native kings lay down forever in dusty death. Thus it happened

that his great and unaccomplished work was left weakly tottering under the rule of a weakling, at the parting of the historic ways. In their development the islands had then reached that fatal period which has brought the native races of the South Seas, almost without exception, to practical or total extinction.

In the next year, however, there arrived the first of the American missionaries, who happily were soon able to check the downward tendency by the aid of a very practical system of religious ethics which, anomalous as it may seem to those who have acquired the modern scientific point of view, was yet far in advance of the primitive code of the natives, and hence was more than sufficient for the time and conditions across which it fell. From this point the details of the transformation of social and governmental affairs become overwhelming, and it is fitting therefore to select from the mass for the briefest exposition that factor which probably has been one of the greatest, certainly the most influential and lasting, in the translation and redemption of the eight islands.

The ostensible object of the American missionaries was the conversion of the heathen, and they came not, as has been too often recorded of others,

“To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,”

but in practice as in preaching they came to soothe, to ameliorate, and to uplift the savagery which surrounded them; and yet to the ethnologist their great work really consisted in bringing the savage islanders into harmony with new sociological conditions to such an extent as to preserve the native autonomy before the coming assaults of the rough-and-ready vanguards of Western civilization. For this work the mission system of religious ethics was made the foundation whereon was developed throughout the group a chain of quasi-civilized family units, whence—as it appears to the observer of today—sprang like magic that great and influential force to be spoken of, the Homelife of Hawaii. Two conditions—one physical and the other ethnological—directly contributed to develop, to disseminate, and to intensify the action of this social factor, thereby making it widely differ both in mode and manner from similar developments in older countries.

In the very structure of our island homelife will be found the influence of our geographical isolation added to the influence of that well-known ethnological tendency of a primitive people to

imitate whatever is new and strange. The united effect of such influences acting under anomalous surroundings was the construction of a system of homelife which, while it became somewhat exclusive to the stranger, was wholly self-sustaining, introspective and intensive, nay, it may be said to be almost unique in its reactions on the society, the commerce, and the government of the islands. Indeed, the missionaries seem to have builded better than they knew while extending their work in earlier days, since they have added to their conversions men fit for civic life, and clearly capable of further improvement. The true and far-reaching effect of their mission labors in this degree has long been noted by a few observers, although largely overlooked by the public, perhaps even by some of those who from then till now have carried such efforts forward. The prolonged period of social rest and education which followed the planting of the missions seems to have been most favorable to the enlargement and extension of the elements of homelife amongst the Hawaiians, and this in turn became an effective factor in the social preservation of the native race when there began a steady inflow of the rough-and-ready components of civilization. Throughout this undesirable period our island homelife not only held its own, but waxed greatly in influence and ultimate purpose. It became not solely the basis of the religious development of the native race, but also the basis of those better social and political standards which have since had so much to do with the making of Hawaii. While it is true that during much of the past its influence was intermittent or but partly active on the earlier commercial and political conditions existent under the kings of Hawaii, yet it was always a powerful potential factor which became, during the latter days of the monarchy and until annexation, a most powerful, it might be said, the all-powerful factor in the great forward movement of that and the present time.

To the philosophical observer the reason is evident. While the reactions of homelife on secular and governmental affairs during the period of rest were potential rather than active, they were directly active at all times on the social, on the educational, and on the religious work accomplished. Now, as the growth and extension of education and of social life were from the first coöperant and coördinate, they soon became the origin of other

forces, or rather quasi-forces differing only in degree, which immediately influenced the prosperity of the islands largely under its political and commercial phases. In a similar manner were brought about the peculiar and somewhat anomalous conditions whereunder it finally became possible for the translation from savagery to enter upon the last—its active phase. Each of the precedent periods covers years of accomplishment, and each may be said to mark a certain phase in the advance and transformation of the native race and nation. During more recent times the various forces long at work slowly but completely coalesced; then came the beginning of the end of the old, and the birth of the new Hawaii. On the period of racial strife which precluded the actual translation, little needs now be said; it was at best a sad and pathetic thing—almost crushingly so at times—although now we can all see how it was but a self-inflicted chastening which heralded a decisive step forward in the evolution of a growing and consolidating nation. In fact, this great change practically marks—and happily closes for us for all time—what may be called the first successful experiment on the large scale in translating a savage nation to the civilized form; and may it not truthfully be said that here nature's hand was forced, until by the aid of the native Hawaiians themselves was accomplished a feat in civilization which it would have taken the energies of natural development unknown ages to perform?

Yet all was not religion and politics in early Hawaii, as he who now looks back after a casual glance at history, is apt to conclude; observation shows that then as now the homelife of the islands effectively blended in its extension those natural and artificial beauties, known as the esthetic elements, with that beautifullest of human virtues inherited from the stoical philosophy of Greece, namely, the doing of right for the right's sake. Thus we may say that from the beginning our island homelife was pure and beautiful—very beautiful indeed to eyes accustomed to compare conditions of life at large. It is true also that in the early days the missionaries added much religious fervor and a pronounced sentiment of altruism to their work, which clothed conduct with that rigor and sternness, greatly needed then, but now largely modified to meet later conditions; not less effective, however, has it been for an instant, nor less pure and beautiful

whether confronting the savagery of yesterday, or the tendencies toward social and moral reversions, quite prevalent but not unexpected, since came the closing act of our national transposition.

There lie before me the notes of one who, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and some sixty-five years since the establishment of the missions, collected while making a semi-official tour of five of the principal islands, some data and general information bearing upon this subject among others. A perusal shows that these notes were made without bias at a time when local and racial prejudices were too abundant, which shows a rare and meritorious trait quite worthy of mention in Hawaii or elsewhere. The writer does not discuss causes, hardly mentions them, in fact, but confines himself to the briefest record of the things and the conditions observed, which, by the way, are mostly of the native Hawaiians; at times he interjects an exclamation of wonder or surprise at what he finds; at other times, there gleams a line of brief eloquence marking momentary enthusiasm—otherwise the commonplace, as would be expected, everywhere abounds. Yet from these too brief notes it may be gleaned that within seven decades from the arrival of the missions our present homelife has largely spread throughout the native population of the inhabited islands of the group, bringing to them comfortable if unpretentious homes which are to be found even in remote and desolate places. Of those living nearer to, or within, the centers of population mention is made that their homes reflected many of the refinements of civilized life—whereat the note-writer expresses both wonder and admiration. There are also frequent jottings of the habits seen in native houses, or on the general moral qualities of native life; the comments here are fuller than ordinary, and in several places surprise is expressed at the comparatively high plane of social, moral, and esthetic development reached in so short a period by the better-to-do and higher classes of natives. Then this particularly important fact is emphasized, namely, that a large part of the natives had already learned, either by the example of their teachers or by restraints self-imposed under those teachings, to live comparatively speaking pure, simple and worthy lives at home or abroad. At the close of his notes on the subject there

is written the following brief but suggestive conclusion, wherein the writer says: "Given three things, an adequate system of religion, an efficient code of morals, supplemented by a system of thorough primary education—things that the native Hawaiians easily can assimilate and practice—and you have in hand the materials for a foundation firm enough and broad enough for the elevation of the natives and the upbuilding of Hawaii in the future."

The truth is that the work begun by the first missionaries has never flagged, although the mode of its application frequently has been changed with the tides of time; there has been, of course, ever some fluctuation, and perhaps there is less direct and earnest personal endeavor in these days since ease and wealth have cast their nets among us, but there remains not a doubt that the influence of the early mission work waxes at the present day. Take, for example, the subject in hand, our island homelife, and it must be noted how it has extended itself far beyond the original scope and intention of the mission churches, until in some degree it has penetrated or is penetrating, through example or precept, our resident race-classes of every social sort and condition. The timid already fear for the future, but the brave and informed are wisely hopeful, knowing full well that social reforms and legal restraints are never lasting elements in the moral development of a community; this must depend upon those more powerful aids which underlie all material improvement, namely, the social and civic education of the people themselves. Here the time element is most necessary and cannot be forced.

Shall we not, then, as a community, be consistent and logical by extending the influence of our island homelife, which, aided by other factors of good and supplemented continually by right action for the right's sake, must be the efficient barrier against which will break the cohorts of our present evils, as others have broken time and again in the past? One word more. By concurrence, the social factors already mentioned have, after laying the foundations of the new Hawaii, builded for us staunch and tight this moral barrier; but, further than this, aided by other ever-present secular and religious forces, they have produced for the nation men and women of social deportment of the best, and

quite worthy of civic trust. Truly in the light of events as seen through the last decade the Hawaiians have proved themselves capable of self-government maugre all prophecies, since by their own endeavors they have constantly aided in fusing our social and political extremes into permanent stability, and shall in the end, we all hope, be able to lend aid in bringing the Eight Islands to the threshold of statehood under the Banner of the West.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOME.

AMONG the various objects calling upon the heart and purse-strings of our island community for recognition and share in its philanthropy, the latest addition is The King's Daughters' Home, which began in a modest way, unheralded, in 1910, to care for the aged indigent of Anglo-Saxon race in the city, and which has so proved the need felt by its self-sacrificing promoters, the King's Daughters' Circle of Honolulu, that an appeal was made this past summer for funds for the erection and establishment of a permanent and spacious home in quarters of its own, duly endowed.

No sooner was the first home secured and opened with furnishings befitting the needs of those in the afternoon of life who had seen better days, but what its capacity was taxed, and from that time to the present there have been applicants for admission kept on the waiting list owing to its limited accommodations and the lack of funds with which to administer the needed comfort and care to those who had "borne the burden and heat of the day." Thus from its inception, almost, has the need of enlargement been insistent and has sorely taxed the handful of promoters to meet this want of the community.

Under these circumstances the organization, under the leadership of Mrs. W. L. Hopper, its president, planned a campaign which should provide funds for the erection of a building sufficiently large to accommodate at least thirty persons, where they "might be cared for, fed, clothed, and attended during their declining years," resulting in settling upon Saturday, June 15, 1912, as "Tag Day" for a personal appeal throughout the city by an

army of our fair daughters for the needed funds. The worthy object met so liberal a response throughout the city that some \$2900 was realized for their forenoon's work, exceeding the anticipations of its committee in charge. Several substantial voluntary contributions toward the building and endowment funds came in about the same time and gave evidence of the sympathy and support felt for the movement, encouraging the Daughters for the further help to meet all requirements of the plans settled upon.

An eligible and convenient site has been selected for the erection of the Home in the Kaimuki tract, fronting the main Waialae road, so that the Rapid Transit cars will pass its doors. It occupies the block from Fourth to Fifth avenue, being 250x400 feet in dimensions.

From the booklet issued by its Finance Committee, descriptive of the proposed home and setting forth the grounds of their appeal, the following excerpts are made:

"Encouraged by several substantial contributions and the manner in which the people of Honolulu responded to the 'Tag Day' appeal, the earnest women in charge of the work believe that they will attain the end in view if the project is put before the citizens and friends of this Territory in the proper light.

"In this instance the natural force which an appeal for charity carries, is strengthened by the sternly practical reasons for the building of such a home—reasons which cannot fail to have weight not only with those who have long called the city their home, but with those who have come to make it their home and consequently should be interested in anything which redounds to the benefit and credit of Honolulu and this Territory.

"Viewed from a progressive standpoint, it may be said that there is scarcely a county in the United States which has not its home for old people without means. Honolulu has its Lunalilo Home for aged Hawaiians. There are homes for the people of other races and hospitals for the white plague sufferers and those afflicted with other ills, but nowhere in this city of wealth is there a place where an aged Anglo-Saxon, whose younger days have been spent in faithful service, can enter and say, 'This is my home.'

"This is a condition not at all flattering to our people. It

might be urged as an excuse that until recent years there were but few indigent and aged white people in Honolulu and these were fairly well cared for. But times have changed.

"In the early 80's and 90's of the last century European laborers were brought here for the sugar plantations. Many of these have drifted to the city after their usefulness to the plantations had ceased. They took up various small occupations and eked out a livelihood until, for many, the encroachments of age prevented further toil. These, who once toiled to help those who now have abundance, have been augmented by other indigents who have lived in Honolulu or have come from the mainland.

"It has proved impracticable in most instances to take these old and deserving people away from town and out of the circle of their friends and acquaintances to send them elsewhere. Provision must be made for their care here. The municipality is not in a position to do its duty in this respect—at least, within a reasonable space of time. The King's Daughters' Circle has undertaken the work which the community has so far omitted. It has done what it could with limited means, secured from private sources, and now feels justified in asking the aid of the community for a building enterprise which, like the magnificent Y. M. C. A. structure, provided for the use of the young, will prove another milestone in the highway of progress along which Honolulu is rapidly journeying, as well as an institution of needed benevolence.

"Confident that their trust in this appeal is not misplaced, the organization of King's Daughters engaged Mr. H. L. Kerr, an architect who has designed a number of the finest buildings in the city, to draw plans for an Old People's Home, to be erected on the Kaimuki site which the organization now owns, which, it is estimated, may be constructed and furnished at a cost of \$60,000.

"The building as designed will afford ample and comfortable housing for fifty inmates, with additional quarters for nurses and other attaches of the institution. The structure as planned has all the essential provisions for insuring comfort to the inmates, and at the same time is artistic in design, supplying an edifice which, from an architectural point of view, will prove a credit to the city and a monument to the progressive spirit of the community.

"The general idea of the architect has been to give a home effect inside and out, and to provide a building which will insure a maximum of comfort and convenience with a minimum of expenditure for its economical maintenance. The lanais and veranda are as generous in size as they are essential. The dining hall and dining lanai may be operated separately or thrown together as desired, and the rooms which will be for general use are centrally located in order to be of the greatest service to all. The building is planned to front so as to afford full protection from the weather and at the same time preserve the view for the occupants. The rooms are large and airy, each provided with a generous clothes press, and there are ample toilet facilities included.

"The upper floor is designed primarily for the use of the caretakers and assistants, and will also provide room for those among the old people who are able to mount the easy stairway.

"One feature of the plans to which the attention of contributors is particularly called, is that it may be constructed in five parts or wings grouped about a central building, permitting any one person or group of persons who may so desire to build a wing as a memorial. Those who find the appeal herein set forth sufficient may send in their contributions to the treasurer of the building fund, Mr. B. von Damm."

The personnel of the officers of the Circle, as also its directors, commands the respect and confidence of the community, as well for the care of those requiring their kindly ministrations as the faithful stewardship of all funds in response to their appeal.

After more press agitation than conditions warranted, considering the work of last year, June 20 was settled upon for a general clean-up of the city, and with its corps of official and volunteer directors effective work was made in ridding the city of its rubbish and unsanitary conditions. Under pressure of public opinion the day was proclaimed a public holiday, that all persons be free to cooperate in the cleansing service. In other parts of the islands advantage was taken of the day to follow the city's example.

The anti-mosquito campaign, entered upon last year, is said to have cost about \$100,000, an amount estimated as far below similar work elsewhere owing to the cooperative spirit of the community.

RETROSPECT FOR 1912,

HAWAII is rounding out another year of exceptional prosperity, and in reviewing the principal events that have transpired and subjects that have claimed public attention since the last Annual's issue, we are led to acknowledge the benefits enjoyed throughout the Territory that have contributed to the public welfare. Though some distress has been felt in several grazing sections at the lack of rains last winter, and scarcity of showers through summer, which has affected agriculturists also, nevertheless it has been a year of marked progress in all lines of commercial, agricultural, social and political activities, the more important of which are presented in the following paragraphs, necessarily brief, yet highly suggestive. The public health on the whole has been good, though at the vigilance of the Health authorities in coping with threatened epidemics on Maui and on Kauai. Sanitation has become the city's slogan, employing a steady force of inspectors, ably supported by the citizens' coöperation as in the "clean-up day" movement.

Public improvements under federal and territorial direction are being given the benefit of liberal appropriations—aided by the success of our loan negotiations—to a greater degree of activity than known in our history. Extension of all lines of existing railroads are in progress and new ones projected. This, with the banner crops of our main industries, sugar, pineapples, and coffee for export, has increased the commerce of all ports of the islands, the extent of which as to import and export values, as also products, are shown in our Customs review, page 45.

MATTERS POLITICAL.

The unprecedented prosperity above indicated created no apathy in this political year. Unfortunately the tension through the Kuhio charges against the reappointment of Governor Frear—as was shown at the Fisher investigation—had a deleterious effect from the long delay and uncertainty. Feeling ran high at the convention in April for delegates to the National convention, nor did the result appease all parties. Delegates to the Democratic

convention also went forward, as did also a delegation of Progressives to the support of the Roosevelt ticket. As the general election time approached for legislative and county representation much uneasiness prevailed. Kuhio was chosen again to represent Hawaii as delegate, and the Democrats and Home Rulers selected the same banner bearers to represent them as sought the honor on several former occasions, while for the first time in the history of the islands a Socialist candidate appeared in the field in the person of Byron O. Clark.

The primaries in this city had their difficulties and the convention had others, nor did the slates for legislative and municipal honors show marvels of strength to command the respect of voters and insure "straight ticket" support. Independents came in the field, and the Democrats with some exceptions presented a more satisfactory list of candidates, while the Home Rulers settled upon none, but probably threw in their strength with the Bourbons. The campaign waxed warm with personalities rather than measures, and enthusiasm born of luaus failed in its supposed strength when testing time came, for the Democrats made nearly a clean sweep on this island and in this city. Maui and Kauai went Republican; Hawaii was divided. Kuhio, Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, won on the other islands with less majority than heretofore, while on this island he fell far behind his Democratic opponent, L. L. McCandless. The total delegate votes were as follows: Republican, 7023; Democrat, 5770; Home Rule, 343, and Socialist, 201.

The question of a new charter and an elective commission form of government, taking our municipal affairs out of party lines, is being earnestly considered, both for efficiency and economy.

REAL ESTATE.

No diminution is apparent in the real estate activity noted in our last, transfers being steady throughout the year, a number of them involving sales of magnitude. City property has felt the demand, both in sales and leases, beyond the annual average. Manoa, Nuuanu, Palolo and Kaimuki properties have claimed the attention of home seekers at advancing figures. All first-hand lots in the College Hills section were secured in early sum-

mer by the Trent Trust Co. that for some time past has shown confidence therein. The bulk of the Cooper tract, Manoa, sold to the C. M. Cooke, Ltd., and the Woodlawn tract, on east side of the valley, has its choicest sections disposed of. The sale of Punchbowl lots is shown later.

On Punahou street the Spreckels property has been secured by H. T. Lewis, who retains the residence grounds, but the block mauka is parceled and placed on the market. On Nuuanu avenue the Hobron homestead sold to S. A. Baldwin. Further up the valley a number of sales have been made and a general improvement of the property is the result. Fred Harrison has bought the Day property on Beretania street, as also the Park theater site on Fort street. Bishop Restarick secures the Morgan homestead on Emma street, to enlarge the St. Andrew's church holdings. On Thurston street the Klamp residence has found a purchaser in J. L. McCandless, and several residence properties on King, as also on Beretania street, have changed hands.

On Hawaii the noted Kahuku ranch of late Col. Sam Norris, comprising 180,000 acres, was sold to A. W. Carter, trustee for Mrs. Thelma Parker Smart, for \$90,000.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Marked activity has prevailed throughout the city during the year and shared in also on the other islands, giving employment to a large force of mechanics and laborers. Among the principal structures in the business section of Honolulu are the concrete block corner of Nuuanu and Beretania; the two-story Palm Cafe on Hotel street, and one-story adjoining block, rounding into Union street, of the Brewer Estate; the Club Stable building annex on Pauahi street, and a two-story concrete structure about opposite it, while on Fort street, at the corner of Chaplain Lane, is the four-story apartment hotel erected by the C. M. Cooke Estate at an expenditure of some \$90,000. On Alakea street below King a concrete building is filling the space between the Magoon and McCandless blocks, and at the corner of Queen a large one-story concrete building is in progress for Catton, Neill & Co. On Merchant street has been erected the two-story Star building, also of concrete. Adjoining the Electric Co., on King,

a three-story concrete structure is being built for the Hawaiian Gazette Co.

Public building changes embrace the extension and improvements to the Queen's Hospital, as also the Leahi Home and Palama Settlement, and the reconstruction of the Judiciary building, remodeling it internally and making it an up-to-date fireproof structure.

The cornerstone of the College of Hawaii was laid January 22, in Manoa, and the building completed in July at a cost of \$66,000. The new Liliuokalani school, at Kaimuki, a large two-story concrete structure, had its cornerstone laid April 12 and was rushed through for the term opening at a cost of \$53,776. A new and larger Pohukaina school building has been erected at Kakaako to take the place of the one demolished to give place to the Library of Hawaii. The Library building, which was begun last year, a fine, substantial two-story fireproof structure, is practically completed at a cost of \$105,000, the finishing arrangement of its books, materially increased, being now in progress.

The Bank of Hawaii is undergoing enlargement by its changes to the Judd building, and the bank of Bishop & Co. is absorbing the adjoining Morgan quarters, on Kaahumanu street, for needed space and convenience. Enlarging changes are in progress at the Young Hotel.

A new three-story fireproof dormitory is in process of erection at Oahu College; a concrete addition to the Kamehameha Girls' School, to cost \$16,000, while at Moiliili has been erected a group of buildings for the Girls' Industrial School, costing some \$40,000. Reports of school extensions and government buildings come to hand from various parts of the other islands.

Building activity in the Manoa, Kaimuki and upper Nuuanu sections has been steady throughout the year, the bungalow type of residence predominating, though quite a number of more pretentious character are noted. In various parts of the city a large number of group cottages are being built to take the place of the long two-story tenements, in compliance with the revised health laws and building ordinance. Extensions and improvements are the order of the day at the cannery section of the city also.

Eight new buildings are being added to the structures of Scho-

field Barracks post, while for the Leilehua cavalry post some twelve double sets of officers' quarters are in progress, with several other buildings framed, and foundations set also for a number of the barracks structures planned. Pearl Harbor naval station is also a center of building activity, quite a network of structures being in the progressive stage.

The building permits for Honolulu for the eight months ending September 30, 1912, show a total estimated cost of \$1,933,375. For the six months of 1911, July to December inclusive, the estimated cost of the buildings permitted was \$690,471.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the objects under this head claiming territorial attention may be noted the reconstruction of the Judiciary building, internally, with steel fittings to render it fireproof, costing nearly \$100,000; shed of the new Richards street wharf at \$27,900; Queen street sea-wall and Inter-Island wharf shed to cost \$57,818; dredging of Alakea slip and Fort street bulkhead at an outlay of \$68,946; dredging, fill, and Hilo wharf construction costing \$196,939; Napoopoo wharf at \$12,135; Waialeale Boys' Industrial School enlargement, etc., \$24,952; the group of buildings for the new Girls' Industrial School at Moiliili, for which an appropriation of \$40,000 was made. Two cottages have been added to the Kalihi receiving station and a new tax office built at Kaneohe, while the long-desired improvement of a new and larger Insane Asylum, at Kalihi, is well under way.

Important extension of the sewer system of the city has been completed at a construction cost of \$84,161, and the re-laying of larger water mains in several of the principal streets of the city, as also a reservoir at Alewa Heights, and other extensions of our water system, has been accomplished at an outlay of \$21,425.

Roads and bridges, as also city street work, are receiving much attention just at this time.

Hilo has had an addition to its court-house; a new Board of Health building erected, and a new library building of concrete is in progress, to cost \$15,000.

Under federal direction, work is progressing on Kahului harbor improvements to give it an area of some twenty-seven acres, with a depth of 35 feet. Its breakwater has been completed by

an extension of some 800 feet, and the desirability of another on the western side is mooted to protect the harbor under all possible conditions. The dredging of Pearl Harbor bar was finished last year, and the event was made an ovation by the naval parade entry December 14, 1911, of the U. S. cruiser *California* and attending craft.

The third and finishing section of Hilo's breakwater is now in progress by the Philadelphia Breakwater Co., for which an appropriation of \$450,000 was made to complete.

A floating dock is planned for Honolulu by the Inter-Island Navigation Co. in place of the present marine railway, the lease of its site expiring shortly. Work has begun by the removal of the Bishop wharf for its site.

PUNCHBOWL LOTS.

On the termination of the Kapiolani Estate Punchbowl tract lease this last summer the property reverted to the government. Being largely built upon by Portuguese for many years past, a large majority of these settlers were allowed preference rights of purchase of their holdings at appraised values. The remainder of the lots were sold at public auction August 15, many of them realizing prices far above the upset figures. The whole tract is being re-laid out with winding streets embodying system, sanitation, and the picturesque.

FISHER INVESTIGATIONS.

Far-reaching benefits will naturally accrue to Hawaii through the visit of Hon. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, under whose department Territorial affairs are administered, for the investigation of the Kuhio charges against Governor Frear and his administration. Most searching have been the probings into the various established industries and interests of the Territory, and their workings to arrive at a clear understanding of local conditions and possibilities, and the basis of the delegate's opposition to Frear's reappointment.

It was no surprise that the Secretary concluded "the charges were not sustained" and practically vindicated the Governor. The "love feast" character of the closing session allayed the spirit of distrust, the cause of much of the ills complained of, and cleared

the political atmosphere. Greater publicity in all matters would result in mutual confidence, suggested the Secretary, and obviate misunderstandings.

During the investigations that were held in this city and on the other islands in the Secretary's tour, it may be said that the sugar interest, homesteading, immigration and labor, railroad and sea transportation were on trial, with the possibility of a public utilities commission for the territory being recommended.

HOMESTEADING.

Increase in homesteading is shown by the fact that 483 were taken up during the fiscal period ending June 30, the first year under the amended land laws, against 172 for the year 1911. In division of nationalities of these homesteaders of 1912 over one-half were Hawaiians and one-quarter were Portuguese. Americans were next with fifteen per cent.; Japanese five per cent., and all other the remainder. In accordance with law, all these were either citizens or had taken out first papers thereto.

FLORAL PARADE.

Each succeeding observance of Washington's birthday in Honolulu shows improvement since the adoption of the floral parade as its leading feature. The directorship devolved again upon Mr. Arthur E. Wall, whose experience led to several new features in connection with this seventh annual parade, which was changed to the afternoon.

The day's events began with a grand military and naval parade, some 3000 troops in line, General Macomb commanding, starting at 9:25 a. m., and was reviewed in front of McKinley High School by Governor Frear. Following this, at 10:30, was held a series of athletic sports at Alexander Field, Punahou, under the auspices of the A. A. U.

Afternoon participants for the floral parade gathered at the Executive grounds with decorated autos, floats, and other vehicles in competitive array; the "princesses," representing the main islands of the group, with their pages and attendants also assembled and proved an attractive and popular feature, while the pau riders' contingent seems waning. The procession started at 2 p. m. and presented an exceedingly attractive appearance. There was not the increase of autos in line that was natural to expect

from the many new importations, but there was no lack of unique floral and allegorical designs in the various entries. Passing through the principal streets the procession wended its way to Alexander Field for exhibition and riding contests, and the awarding of prizes by the judges and presentation of the trophies by Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, followed by a battle of flowers on Punahou street, below Wilder avenue.

In the evening was a large Japanese torchlight procession, more elaborate than the impromptu one of the preceding year, but unfortunately a heavy rain fell during their patriotic exhibition. The events of the day closed with a colonial and masquerade ball at the Young Hotel at 8 p. m.

A couple of performances of "Pinafore" by local talent was given with actual nautical setting from the old *Mohican* off the Alakea street wharf, as a scheme to aid the day's finances.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

Much effort has been put forth the past year in the way of immigration to meet the needs of the Territory. Following the two lots of Spanish and Portuguese immigrants obtained through the services of A. J. Campbell mentioned last year, Raymond C. Brown was engaged to succeed him in the work and at once went abroad in its prosecution. The principal difficulties are found to be the lack and high cost of vessels for the accommodation of those ready to embark. Victor S. Clark, the executive officer of the department, is himself absent in behalf of immigration to reopen the source of Russian supply, a number of this race having arrived here by way of Harbin from time to time, but difficulties of various sorts appear to hedge the effort.

Plantation labor has been augmented somewhat by the arrival of several lots of Filipinos recruited by the Planters' Association agents in the Philippines. Royal D. Mead of the association is at present visiting the various stations there. The table of arrival and departure of aliens, page 34, shows a large drain upon these collected and supposed settlers obtained at great public expense only to see them lured to other spheres at an early opportunity.

NEW SISAL MACHINERY.

New and enlarged machinery for the sisal decorticating mill

has been installed at the Pouhala station of the company on the upper Hoaeae lands, with which to care for the fibre product from their enlarging area. Some 1750 acres are now planted out, including the fields at Sisal. Up to last spring the product of the company was shipped to the Tubbs Cordage Co. of San Francisco, when a shipment was sent to the Portland Co. at Seattle.

INTER-CHURCH FEDERATION.

As an outcome of the Christian Extension Movement inaugurated in this city toward the close of 1911, there developed a spirit of coöperation for a union evangelistic campaign which held during March, conducted by a special committee of the united Protestant churches at the Empire Theatre, changing to the larger Bijou Theatre for the Sunday evenings, the song services of which Mr. Fred Butler, the famed singer, came by invitation to conduct. Mr. James Wakefield was the head of the executive committee, the ministers of the different churches and Bishop Bashford, of China, giving the addresses. This series of meetings was followed by a movement "to promote the spirit of comity and coöperation among all the churches," which in May resulted in forming the Inter-Church Federation, composed of St. Andrew's and St. Clement's (Episcopal), Central Union (Congregational), First Methodist and Christian churches. A council was organized of the minister and one lay member of each congregation to carry on the work of the Federation, Bishop H. B. Restarick being elected president.

Another series of special Union services was held at the Bijou Sunday evenings during the summer visit of Dr. F. L. Goodspeed, of Oakland, and like services are since held the first Sunday evening of each month.

OBSERVING THE FOURTH.

Honolulu rejoiced this year in one of her old-time celebrations of the Fourth of July, the first spirited affair since annexation. Buildings in the business section of the city were gaily decorated, the prize of the whole being awarded H. Hackfeld & Co. Among the features of the day was the military parade and review and drill at the park; civic parade with floats, "antiques and horrors," etc., and literary exercises at the Executive grounds with Walter G. Smith as orator of the day. Athletic sports held sway at the

park during the afternoon, and the exhibition of fireworks in the harbor in the evening was made memorable by sacrificing the old "warship" *Kaimiloa* to the flames off the Esplanade, and as these attractions on the waterfront waned, Punchbowl was illumined by an eruption of mimic fire. The day was well observed also in other parts of the islands.

NUUANU PARK PROJECT.

Through the gift of land bordering the Nuuanu stream for park purpose by Liliuokalani, M. P. Robinson, S. M. Damon, Mrs. A. H. B. Judd and others, and liberal contributions by a number of public-spirited citizens, the committee in charge of the project are planning to develop an ideal Japanese water garden, with tea-houses, toris and temple accessories, in that section between School and Kuakini streets. With the purchase of a few small intervening parcels in the locality, the whole area, some five acres in extent, will be put into the hands of Japanese artisans for transformation into a new tourist attraction of the above Oriental character to be known as the Liliuokalani gardens. J. M. McChesney, chairman of the committee, expects the work to commence soon. Attractive entrances will lead to the gardens from the School street bridge and also from the Kuakini street bridge above.

INTRODUCTIONS.

Interest is being taken in the introduction of game birds and stock for breeding purposes, among which is noted the arrival in the early part of the year of seventeen pheasants, of three varieties, by the late W. C. Weedon, from Canada and California. Several of the golden variety have been received also from Japan by Gay & Robinson, for Niihau. Other efforts are in progress.

Further importations of high-grade stock have been received by the Parker ranch, the Raymond ranch, and one or two others.

A New Fruit.—Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder has recently grown a new fruit named akee, *Blighia Sapida*, introduced by him from seed from the West Indies. It is attractive in appearance, the size and shape somewhat of our ohias, but of cream shade, blending on one side to a deep pink. The akee is said to be used in Jamaica as an article of food in its season.

REGATTA DAY.

Regatta Day of 1912 was made memorable by the advent in these waters of a crew from abroad to test strength with the inter-island clubs for highest honors. Much added interest was taken in the day's celebration, the local clubs, Myrtles and Healanis; the Puunenes, from Maui, and Alamedas, from the Coast, all entering for the senior race, which was won by the visitors by half a boat's length over the Healanis in the record time of 13 minutes 35 seconds. The second event was a dead heat between the local crews, which, on being rowed over again on the 22nd, went to the Myrtles. In the freshman and junior races the Healanis were victors. Other events were whaleboat, cutter and canoe races, as also sail contests, which varied the attractions. In the 30-yard swimming match by Miss Ruth Stacker, an island girl, against the challenge of Mrs. Terie Desch, of San Francisco, the visitor was vanquished.

An attempted aviation meet at Kapiolani Park by Prof. Doi, a Japanese aviator, in a biplane of his make, was not the success anticipated, as, from some defect in the machinery, it failed to rise in the air.

MARKET GARDENING.

The Marketing Division of the Board of Immigration under Superintendent Starrett is proving a valuable aid to our small farmers and homesteaders as designed. Under its auspices Kauai is demonstrating the possibilities of onions as a farm product by sending successive shipments of the Bermuda variety to this market and for export. Maui is also giving it attention, as Coast rates assure a good profit in their culture and a sure market at the time of our harvesting. For this reason arrangements are made to plant some two hundred acres of this variety to mature in February, sixty days earlier than can be supplied from other points.

Irish potatoes are being grown in limited measure on Maui and on Oahu, while Hawaii is producing excellent cabbage, cauliflower and celery that find a ready market here at highest rates. Corn succeeds in Kohala, Hawaii, and in the Kula district of Maui, though the long dry weather this year has not improved its condition.

OLAA CREAMERY.

The federal experiment station at Olaa has demonstrated the feasibility of successful dairying in that section of Hawaii. As a result a coöperative creamery is to be established, and improved dairy stock secured by the settlers there to found the industry on a commercial basis, the products of which are assured a ready market. The movement has the promised aid of Hilo's leading merchants and her banks.

INTER-ISLAND TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

Our island community had a realizing sense of the inconvenience of strikes this summer, when all the steamers of the Inter-Island Navigation Co. were tied up in port for several days, the result of concerted action by the masters and mates for overtime pay. After four days the demands were acceded to by the company and the vessels enabled to resume their regular service.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXHIBIT.

An interesting and instructive lesson was afforded Honolulu residents in its first Public Welfare Exhibit held at the Palama Gymnasium from February 26 to March 1 last, inclusive, illustrative of the conditions and needs for the physical, moral and social uplift of the lower classes, in keeping with similar object lessons by settlement workers in several of the Eastern cities. This was arranged by J. A. Rath, superintendent of the Palama Settlement, and his co-workers, W. Spencer Bowen and Misses Fisher and Warne, and led many of our city to see for the first time how the other half lives. Much interest was awakened in the subject, the attendance being over 6500. Valuable papers were presented at the conferences by prominent officials and educators toward more coöperative and systematic effort to overcome the tenement evils of insanitary conditions and other ignorant and degrading influences. A new epoch in the philanthropic work of the city may result.

MACKINTOSH MEMORIAL.

The Alice Mackintosh memorial bell tower of St. Andrew's Cathedral, which has been in course of construction for over a

year past, was completed this last summer and dedicated with appropriate services by Bishop Restarick, June 2, Hon. Sanford B. Dole delivering the address of the occasion, briefly outlining the history of the movement for a testimonial to the memory of one who had endeared herself to a wider circle than her church community, and paid a glowing tribute to her character from girlhood through her long, well-rounded life. Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith, acting governor, preceded Judge Dole in a brief tribute to the memory of her they honored. A tablet set in the base of the tower is suitably inscribed, as above.

MISSING TRAMPERS.

Some alarm was felt in the community the latter part of June last at the loss of a party of several teachers that had set out for a day's tramp of the Koolau range without a guide, or one familiar with its intricate ridges and ravines, in the party. Missing the trail they became divided and lost. Search parties set out from various points and the missing trampers were located on the third day and supplied with food. One lady of the party was badly hurt from a fall over a cliff, but was rescued the following day by being lashed to the back of a Hawaiian and lowered down the face of the pali, then borne to waiting quarters at Kahuku, where care and attention led to recovery in due time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Changes, in part, from animal to motor power for its engines have been effected by the Fire Department during the year, two Seagreave combination chemical engines and hose wagon arriving in early summer, and two others have been added recently. The department has also one tractor of 80 h. p.

Fires have been more frequent than the year previous, but with lighter total loss, approximating \$48,888, the principal events being the Aiea village fire of May 11, with a loss of some \$10,000; the boat works of Chas. D. Walker, on King street, this city, which was wholly destroyed July 15, with loss placed at from \$7000 to \$8000, uninsured. There was also the destruction by fire of the Chinese joss house and bad damage of adjoining building on Achi lane, off Beretania street, July 19; loss partly covered by insurance.

October 2 the curing barns of the Kona Tobacco Company, at Kealakekua, Hawaii, with the crop of tobacco for the season of 1911-1912 in process of curing and sorting, was burned to the ground. This is the heaviest loss of the year, and but partly covered by insurance.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Stmr. *Kilauea* touched on a reef off the southern coast of Hawaii, February 25, causing slight damage to several plates. At the close of the sugar season she was sent to the Coast for repairs.

March 9 stmr. *Mauna Kea*, on being hauled up on the marine railway for cleaning, through the breaking of the cable slipped back, and water pouring in through opened sea cocks, she sank before they could be closed. Prompt aid with powerful pumps righted the ship and floated her on the 12th.

Bktne. *S. N. Castle* arrived March 23 in a badly battered condition from heavy weather and mishaps at Fanning Island. After due repairs on eve of intended resumption of her voyage to San Francisco, May 11, while at the wharf, fire from spontaneous combustion broke out but was overcome after an hour's fight without serious damage.

Bark *Nuuanu*, Josselyn, arrived July 25, 348 days from New York, having met with heavy gales off Cape Horn and sustained such damage to spars, bulwarks, deckhouse, sails, etc., as required her to put twice into Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, which occupied some six months' time.

Schnr. *Expansion* arrived August 18 for repairs, having run upon a reef in leaving Tahiti for Valparaiso, necessitating her return to Papeete to discharge cargo and come here for repairs.

Schnr. *Sophie Christenson* arrived October 4 from same port in like condition for repairs through stress of weather.

Bktne. *Klikitat*, leaving Hilo in ballast for Port Townsend, November 9, failing to weather the northern coast, struck on the rocks off Papaikou and became a total loss; all hands saved.

October arrivals report most severe weather, causing delays, loss of sails and other damage, and in one case, the *Sonoma*, one man was swept overboard and drowned. Schnr. *Defender*, from this port for San Francisco, had a succession of southerly gales,

several sails blown away October 23, and everything movable washed from her deck and much damage done. Schnr. *Sehomu*, arriving from Gray's Harbor November 22, reports the loss of two men, washed from the jibboom in heavy weather.

EXPERTING COUNTY AFFAIRS.

H. Gooding Field, expert accountant, engaged by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate our city administration, after two months' careful examination made an exhibit showing a possible annual savings in the city government of \$94,090 by more efficient management on business principles and eliminating politics therefrom.

Subsequently the Hilo Board of Trade secured his services for a like investigation and report upon Hilo county affairs which revealed a tangle of accounts and shortage of license moneys that secured the official responsible a three years' sentence.

NEW WIRELESS STATIONS.

The Federal Telegraph Company, operating the Poulsen system, opened a news service July 28 from San Francisco with its recently established station at Heeia. September 3 the company opened a regular office in this city for commercial wireless business in the Kerr building, on Alakea street, and inaugurated the service by exchange of congratulatory messages with San Francisco magnates. November 17 day messages were successfully transmitted.

At Fort De Russy, Waikiki, have been erected two wireless masts of greater height and power than the one established a few years ago at the naval station, Honolulu, in anticipation of an important connecting chain across the Pacific under naval control.

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

The construction of the Hilo Railroad division into the Hamakua district of Hawaii is being pushed forward, and several remarkable engineering problems overcome in its bridging and tunneling work en route, of which the Maulua gulch is a noteworthy example.

The Haiku extension of the Kahului Railroad is progressing, intending to locate the terminus for the present below the Haiku

cannery. In this extension of the road from Paia, some special heavy engineering work is to be overcome by deep cuts and fills and bridging Maliko gulch, a span of 780 feet at a height of 230 feet from the bed of the creek.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS, ETC.

Much activity is to be recorded in church building and repairs throughout the islands for the year, among which are the following:

The Wailuku Union Church, one of the finest of recent structures, was completed at the opening of the year and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies January 22. The Nuuanu street Japanese church, begun last year, was dedicated free of debt October 6, and Hilo Japanese are rejoicing in the completion of their new church, which was dedicated September 29. At Hanalei, Kauai, a new Hawaiian memorial church has been erected to commemorate the labors at that station of Abner and Mrs. Lucy Wilcox; a beautiful modern church building costing some \$10,500. It was dedicated October 20.

At Waialua, Oahu, a new and larger Catholic church has been built nearer the center of the plantation people, the dedication of which took place last summer. The St. Augustine Church, at Waikiki, is being enlarged.

A new Buddhist temple of the Hongwanji sect was dedicated at Lahaina, October 13, by High Priest Imamura of this city, assisted by the priests of Maui's principal townships.

PEARL HARBOR EVENTS.

Upon the completion of the dredging operations of Pearl Harbor bar, December 14, 1911, an official entry into the lochs was made by Rear Admiral Thomas in the flagship *California*, Captain Harlow, and the occasion of joyful recognition of the important event, the end of a great work.

Work on the drydock after some delay is again in full swing and making satisfactory progress. Appropriation is made to extend it to 1000 feet, according to earlier plans, and this feature will be entered upon at once. The caisson for the drydock, built at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works at a cost of \$130,000. was towed to its destination by the tug *Hercules*, arriving May 9

after a 19 days' trip. A great floating crane pontoon for the naval station was also towed down by same vessel, arriving here September 28. The completion of its superstructure is being erected here before delivery at its destination. This crane outfit is said to cost some \$300,000.

ROAD FRANCHISES.

Hilo has secured from Congress the desired franchise for a street railway, the first section of which to be undertaken will be along Front street, the bond of \$5000 therefor to the county of Hawaii having been approved by the Governor.

The franchise sought by the Rapid Transit Co. for an electric road to connect Honolulu with the Pearl Harbor naval station also passed Congress, work on which will be early entered upon.

ALGAROBIA MILLS.

Success is crowning the effort of the past few years to utilize the algaroba bean product, recognized as a most valuable stock food under certain conditions. With the generous annual crop of seed pods of these trees that grow so readily in all leeward portions of the islands, a product that has hitherto largely gone to waste, inventive genius has been coping with the difficulties to render it of commercial value, with the result that two mills and methods of treatment have established this year, one the Renear Mill crushing process, controlled and operated by the Algaroba Feed Co., Ltd., with its factory recently built on Queen street, near the railroad terminus; the other a ground dry process by the Union Feed Co., whose experimental mill is being supplanted by a full-size plant capable of producing twenty-five tons a day. The value of this new industry is well set forth in this issue by Dr. E. V. Wilcox of the Federal Experiment Station, to whose aid in its establishment Hawaii is greatly indebted.

PROMOTION WORK.

Much beneficial promotion work has accrued to Hawaii this year by the trip abroad of Duke Kahanamoku in becoming the champion swimmer of the world in the Olympic contests; the Aloha Temple Arab Patrol with an "island princess" attraction at the Los Angeles Knights Templar conclave; the Transpacific

yacht race, as also our annual regatta day attraction; and the tour of the States and Canada of the All-Chinese baseball team of this city, while mention is made from time to time of the favorable publicity given Hawaii by the "Bird of Paradise" performances throughout the country—a modern drama with a Hawaiian setting. In addition is the specific lecturing service of Walter G. Smith, now touring the Northwestern states.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Outdoor sports of various kinds claim the attention of a large portion of the community with increasing interest, judging by the frequent contests in local senior and junior leagues, and occasional tests of skill with invading teams. Polo, as noted elsewhere, had its annual tournament; golf devotees are increasing, and tennis courts are provided for practice under electric light—to supplement the day. Both yacht and boat racing fever increases in fervor. This year Liliuokalani's birthday, September 2, saw a revival of horse racing at Kapiolani Park, the first in many years, in which some fifteen events took place before an enthusiastic gathering, and some new island records were made. Hilo and Kahului for several years past have held forth annual attractions of this character.

OUR CHAMPION SWIMMER.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, shown in the last *Annual* as having established a new swimming record, was sent East in February last to compete for a place in the American team at the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden. His success in several contests readily won him recognition, notably the 100-yard event in Chicago, March 14, in 57 seconds. His 100-meter dash at the Olympic contest, July 6, won the victory for America and secured him the championship of the world by the record time of 62 2-5 seconds, creating a furore in the vast assembly. He repeated this feat on the 9th in qualifying for the finals, receiving congratulations from royalty in person. He broke his own record at Hamburg and won additional honors in several countries visited, winning fame for Hawaii, and returned with various medals and other trophies of his international triumphs. Honolulu gave him a royal welcome on his home-coming, and on a tour of the wind-

ward islands, in recognition of the public's appreciation of his success, he was lionized at all points. A fund is collecting with which to purchase him a house and lot within sound of the famed surf of his beloved Waikiki, as his reward.

FRUIT-FLY CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the menace to our fruit industry by the discovered presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly last year, watchful care is being given to overcome the pests wherever found, inspectors for the special work being detailed in all infected districts. Until recently this has been carried on by Territorial officials, aided in part by California's appropriation and coöperation, but federal funds in the sum of \$35,000 being assigned for the work, its supervision and fruit inspection now devolves upon federal officials. It is gratifying to learn that its ravages are somewhat abated, indicating the presence of a parasite as yet unidentified. Early in the year the services of Prof. Sylvestri, the Italian specialist, were secured to search abroad for an effective parasite and an appropriation made for the work. We do not learn that any report as yet has come to hand from him.

HIBISCUS EXHIBIT.

The second annual hibiscus exhibit was held in Cooke Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building, September 15, and showed marked increase over the preceding display, some two dozen or more contributors sending in no less than 646 blooms, in many varieties of new shades. A number of yellows were attractive; a new and remarkable flower of a peculiar shade of pink came from Kauai; Molokai furnished a pure white, and the Federal Experiment Station contributed an interesting variety of new blends. Altogether the exhibit proved the marvelous possibilities of this flower by scientific culture. Singles predominated in the collection, though a number of the more lasting doubles were rich and attractive. Three named flowers were shown in the collection, viz.: Liliuokalani, a yellow-edged white with purple center; Lilian Wilder, a beautiful pink, and May Damon, a white flower.

TRANSPACIFIC RACE.

The fourth transpacific biennial yacht race took place this last

summer over the same course as the preceding ones, and with two former contestants in the four entries for yachting honors this year. Our yacht *Hawaii*, Captain W. H. Stroud, left Honolulu May 6 for the starting point, San Pedro, where on June 16, in company with the schnr. *Lurline*, Captain Lew B. Harris, of the South Coast Yacht Club of San Pedro; schnr. *Seafarer*, Captain L. A. Norris, of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and yawl *Natoose*, Captain Ashe, of the British Columbia Yacht Club, they set sail for this port. The *Lurline* proved the winner as in 1906 and 1908, arriving here June 30, in 13 days, 17 hours, 3 minutes, having lost her fore-topmast en route. The *Hawaii* came in a good second in 14 days, 15 hours, 38 minutes, with handicap allowance by the *Seafarer* of 8 hours, 23 minutes, 45 seconds. This latter yacht came in third, actual time 14 days, 11 hours, 32 minutes. On July 4 the *Natoose* arrived with a hard luck experience of mishaps, calms, etc., to report.

In a race to Hilo from this port between the two winning yachts, the *Hawaii* won over the *Lurline* on July 16 by just ten minutes.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

More than usual interest has been shown in polo contests this year, one, Oahu vs. Cavalry, taking place in May. At the annual tournament in July, Kauai's formidable team was unable to participate, much to the public's regret. This narrowed the contestants to three, viz.: Cavalry, Maui and Oahu. In the several games played the Oahu team won the majority and secured the championship for 1912.

Recent effort to secure land in the city's suburbs for a permanent field for their contests, though frustrated for a time, indicates the desire of poloists to meet popular demands.

Plans are in progress for an island team to visit the Coast next February, in acceptance of the challenge for the international tournament to come off next spring.

HILO'S CIVIC CONVENTION.

By invitation of the Hilo Board of Trade, representatives of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and other civic organizations met in that city in convention to consider questions of vital interest for the advancement of Ha-

waii toward greater efficiency in our municipal and county administrations by better education along the lines of good citizenship in sound high ideals void of racial jealousy, strife or prejudice. Commercial, Promotion and Fair prospects were also considered and a get-together spirit invoked calling for a like convention to be held next year in Honolulu.

VOLCANIC OBSERVATIONS.

Scientific observations at the volcano of Kilauea inaugurated in 1911 by Dr. Frank A. Perrett, have been maintained through this year and its fitful changes duly recorded. In this study of Hawaiian volcanology Dr. E. S. Shepard of Washington, D. C., and Prof. T. A. Jaggar Jr. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have returned to conduct the investigations, the latter party also visiting the great crater of Haleakala, on Maui, in connection therewith. Kilauea has had a number of interesting periods during the year, but less spectacular since spring than was its condition for some months previous.

During November activity in the summit of Mokuaweoweo for a short time was reported from Kau.

BANNER CROPS.

The sugar crop of the Territory for 1912 is placed at 590,000 tons, the largest year's output in her history, and this would have been greater but for the severe drought of this season, which will likely have a reducing effect on the crop for 1913.

The pineapple pack for 1912 is estimated at 360,000 cases, against 281,000 cases, the product of the preceding year.

Kona reports a good and heavy coffee crop for this year, with little or no damage from the fruit fly, as was at one time feared might affect it. Hamakua coffee fields have also returned heavy yields.

NECROLOGY.

The death roll of older and well-known residents since last *Annual's* issue, while less than the average yearly claim for years past, embraces several who were prominently identified with Hawaii nei, viz.: Frank L. Winter, in San Francisco; Saml. Andrews (72); Mrs. Rena Walters; Capt. M. N. Sanders (62); Saml. McKeague (64); Geo. H. Dole, at Riverside (70); Jas. F.

Morgan, at San Jose (50); Alfred H. Mossman (64); Mrs. Eliza S. Wilder (77); I. B. Peterson (79); Dr. C. T. Rogers (75); J. J. Horner (62); D. D. Baldwin (80); Mrs. Pauline McGrew (72); Mrs. A. S. Parke (81); W. C. Weedon (64); Mrs. E. C. Richardson (88); Judge A. S. Hartwell (75); Mrs. Todd, in Kona (82); H. E. McIntyre (68); Mrs. C. C. Allen (75); Benj. B. Macy and Miss I. Renwick, at Hilo.

OLLA PODRIDA.

First complete press wireless message was received from San Francisco, February 23, 1912, by the Marconi system, in this city.

Among the new endeavors for coöperative business effort is the formation of the Ad Club, which organized February 6 with W. R. Farrington president; C. S. Crane and R. H. Trent, vice-presidents, and Chas. R. Frazier, secretary-treasurer.

The Inter-Island Navigation Co. inaugurated a semi-weekly service between Hilo and Honolulu by the stmr. *Mauna Kea*, June 8, 1912.

Miss F. Blascoer of the Russel Sage Foundation sociological work came to these islands, by invitation, to study social problems and investigate conditions surrounding working girls of this city.

The amalgamation of Honolulu's two afternoon papers, *Hawaiian Star* and *Evening Bulletin*, was consummated last summer, the first issue under the new management appearing June 16.

The first Chinese savings bank in these islands incorporated this year with a capital of \$10,000, with privilege of increase to \$1,000,000.

The revised total registration for the city and county of Honolulu at the recent election was 7924, a gain over 1910 of 501. The nationalities as registered for Oahu show as follows:

	Fourth District.	Fifth District.	Total.
Hawaiian	1170	1953	3123
Part-Hawaiian	497	681	1178
American	1292	492	1784
Portuguese	484	318	802
Chinese	116	295	411
Japanese	3	7	10
British	266	101	367
Other nationalities	192	114	306
District Total	4020	3961	7981

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to November 30, 1912.)

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*..	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton ..	Castle & Cooke
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton ..	Castle & Cooke
Gay & Robinson ...	Makaweli, Kauai.	Gay & Robinson.	H. Wtrhse. Tr. Co
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai.	Ed. Broadbent .	Hackfeld & Co.
Hakalau Plant. Co...	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	Brewer & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co...	Kohala, Hawaii ..	Atkins Wight ..	Davies & Co.
Hamakua Mill Co...	Hamakua, Hawaii.	A. Lidgate	Davies & Co.
Hawi M. & P. Co...	Kohala, Hawaii ..	John Hind	Hind, Rolph & Co.
Haw. Agr. Co.....	Kau, Hawaii	W. G. Ogg	Brewer & Co.
Haw. Com. & S. Co..	Puunene, Maui ..	F. F. Baldwin ..	Alex. & Baldwin
Hawaiian Sugar Co..	Makaweli, Kauai .	B. D. Baldwin ..	Alex. & Baldwin
Hawaii Mill Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii	W. H. Campbell.	Hackfeld & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	John A. Scott ..	Brewer & Co.
Honolulu Plant. Co..	Halawa, Oahu ..	Jas. Gibb	Brewer & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co..	Hamakua, Hawaii.	Alex. Morrison..	Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co...	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	Brewer & Co.
Hutchinson S. P. Co.	Kau, Hawaii	C. Wolters	Brewer & Co.
Kaeleku Sugar Co...	Hana, Maui	J. Chalmers	Davies & Co.
Kahuku Plantation ..	Kahuku, Oahu ..	Andrew Adams .	Alex. & Baldwin
Kaiwika Sugar Co...	Ookala, Hawaii ..	Geo. McCubbin .	Davies & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co...	Kekaha, Kauai ..	H. P. Faye	Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea S. Plant. Co.	Kilauea, Kauai ..	J. R. Myers	Brewer & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co..	Kipahulu, Maui ..	Ah Ping	Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation ..	Kohala, Hawaii ..	Geo. C. Watt ..	Castle & Cooke
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa, Kauai	C. H. Wilcox	Hackfeld & Co.
Kona Developmt Co..	Kona, Hawaii	E. E. Conant ..	Hackfeld & Co.
Koolau Agr. Co.	Koolau, Oahu	W. M. McQuaid.	Hawn. Dev. Co.
Kukaiau Mill Co.† ..	Hamakua, Hawaii.	E. Madden	Davies & Co.
Kukaiau Plant. Co...	Hamakua, Hawaii.	J. McLennan ...	Davies & Co.
Laie Plantation	Laie, Oahu	S. E. Wooley ..	Alex. & Baldwin
Laupahoehoe S. Co..	Laupahoehoe, Ha.	C. McLennan ...	Davies & Co.
Lihue Plant. Co.	Lihue, Kauai ...	F. Weber	Hackfeld & Co.
Maakee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai ...	R. P. Spalding ..	.....
Maui Agr. Co.	Haiku, etc., Maui.	H. A. Baldwin ..	Alex. & Baldwin
McBryde Sugar Co...	Wahiawa, Kauai..	F. A. Alexander.	Alex. & Baldwin
Niulii Mill & Plant..	Kohala, Hawaii ..	Robert Hall	Davies & Co.
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu ..	E. K. Bull	Hackfeld & Co.
Olaa Sugar Co.	Olaa, Hawaii	John Watt	Bishop & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co...	Olowalu, Maui ..	Geo. Gibb	Brewer & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co...	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir	Brewer & Co.
Paauhau S. Plant. Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii.	Alex. Smith	Brewer & Co.
Pacific Mill (†) ...	Hamakua, Hawaii.	Aug. Ahrens ...	Schaefer & Co.
Peepee Sugar Co...	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster ...	Brewer & Co.

**List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers
Throughout the Islands—Continued.**

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Lahaina, Maui ...	W. Weinzheimer.	Hackfeld & Co.
Puakea Plant Co. ..	Kohala, Hawaii ..	H. R. Bryant ..	H. Wtrhse. Tr. Co
Puako Plant. Co. ..	S. Kohala, Haw..	J. C. Searle	Hind, Rolph & Co.
Union Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii ..	H. H. Renton ..	Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co. ..	Hilo, Hawaii	D. Forbes	Davies & Co.
Waialua Agr. Co. ..	Waialue, Oahu ..	W. W. Goodale.	Castle & Cooke
Waianae Plantation..	Waianae, Oahu ..	Fred Meyer	J. M. Dowsett
Wailuku Sugar Co. ..	Wailuku, Maui ..	H. B. Penhallow.	Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo S. Co...	Waimanalo, Oahu.	Geo. Chalmers ..	Brewer & Co.
Waimea Sug. M. Co.	Waimea, Kauai ..	John Fassoth ...	Hackfeld & Co.

Registered Voters, by Races, at General Elections, 1904-12.

Race.	1904.	1906.	1908.	1910.	1912.
Hawaiian	9,260	9,635	8,967	9,619	9,435
American	1,872	1,674	1,715	1,763	2,305
Portuguese	728	939	1,230	1,530	1,769
British	542	563	567	554	544
German	301	301	322	333	299
Other whites	373	246	195	234	239
Chinese	175	220	272	396	486
Japanese	2	....	6	13	48
Total	13,253	13,578	13,274	14,442	15,185

**Votes Cast for Delegate to Congress at above General
Elections.**

Party.	1904.	1906.	1908.	1910.	1912.
Republican	6,833	7,364	5,698	8,049	7,023
Democratic	2,868	2,884	3,824	4,503	5,770
Home Rule	2,289	2,182	2,794	989	343
Socialist .....	....	....	....	....	201
Total	11,990	12,430	12,316	13,541	13,337

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, IN TONS, 1907-12.

From Table Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association by
W. O. Smith, Secretary.

Prior years of this table, originating in 1891, will be found in *Annuals* since 1901.

ISLANDS.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Production of Hawaii	143,891	180,159	172,341	159,856	193,456	209,920
" " Maui.	104,772	122,629	134,605	139,454	139,564	248,585
" " Oahu.	119,273	137,013	138,423	128,648	133,133	139,712
" " Kauai.	72,081	81,322	89,787	90,169	100,668	97,041
Grand Total.	440,017	521,123	535,156	518,127	566,821	595,258
HAWAII PLANTATIONS.						
Waiakea Mill Co.	8,186	9,761	9,486	10,424	13,365	14,332
Hawaii Mill Co.	1,800	2,818	2,838	2,313	2,917	2,378
Hilo Sugar Co.	11,649	12,853	12,291	12,568	12,301	13,872
Onomea Sugar Co.	12,432	17,006	14,416	12,843	16,230	17,454
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	6,677	7,590	6,873	7,012	7,925	8,009
Honomu Sugar Co.	5,502	7,511	6,041	6,541	7,293	7,450
Hakalau Plantation Co.	11,914	12,834	11,586	11,905	14,157	17,116
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	7,848	7,944	8,004	7,970	8,058	9,087
Kaiwika Sugar Co.	5,352	5,195	6,646	*2,134	5,010	5,896
Kukaiau Plantation Co.	2,103	2,141	2,225	1,037	2,662	2,021
Kukaiau Mill Co.	1,402	1,427	1,483	1,728	1,774	1,347
Hamakua Mill Co.	6,835	12,355	8,293	5,526	7,262	9,461
Paauhau Sugar Pl'tn'tion Co.	7,857	10,448	9,315	7,493	8,411	11,391
Honokaa Sugar Co.	6,898	7,657	10,533	7,562	9,134	8,259
Pacific Sugar Mill.	2,931	3,459	5,263	5,055	7,499	7,001
Niulii Mill and Plantation...	2,501	2,452	2,768	2,231	2,648	2,014
Halawa Plantation.	1,615	1,958	1,135	1,679	1,667	1,902
Kohala Sugar Co.	2,400	4,914	5,570	4,662	5,924	5,979
Union Mill Co.	2,828	3,259	3,160	1,811	3,022	3,990
Hawi Mill and Plantation....	5,296	7,125	6,011	6,881	7,715	9,453
Kona Development Co. ....	.....	1,000	1,271	1,589	2,333	2,570
Hutchinson Sugar Plntn. Co.	7,063	9,628	4,712	6,580	6,659	8,002
Hawaiian Agricul. Co.	11,630	10,274	11,406	11,003	13,775	14,938
Puakea Plantation	400	661	992	1,474	1,094	1,538
Olaa Sugar Co.	9,431	15,795	19,179	19,483	24,026	22,941
Puna Sugar Co.	1,172	1,691				
Puako Plantation	169	403				
	143,891	180,159	172,341	159,856	193,456	209,920

* Formerly Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1907-12—Continued.

MAUI PLANTATIONS.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	1,809	1,843	1,960	2,046	2,193	2,197
Kaeleku Plantation Co....	2,702	3,026	4,004	5,221	4,492	4,949
Maui Agriculture Co.....	20,220	22,627	28,808	29,295	30,765	34,612
Haw'n Coml & Sug. Co..	44,143	56,150	52,725	56,865	55,050	90,010
Wailuku Sugar Co.	7,425	10,072	17,761	16,932	16,197	16,775
Olowalu Co.....	1,448	1,765	1,829	1,796	1,693	1,707
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd....	23,099	27,146	27,518	27,299	29,174	28,335
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.	3,926 †	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	104,772	122,629	134,605	139,454	139,564	148,585
OAHU PLANTATIONS.						
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	3,186	4,242	4,404	3,845	4,962	4,979
Iaie Plantation.....	873	971	829	1,170	784	1,200
Kahuku Plantation Co....	6,500	6,519	6,487	5,566	5,686	6,024
Waialua Agricultural Co.	22,614	30,376	32,267	30,870	32,271	33,356
Waianae Co.....	6,214	5,686	6,469	6,614	7,124	6,021
Ewa Plantation Co.....	31,790	33,919	33,949	31,422	31,206	34,435
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	461	984	432	902	453	895
Oahu Sugar Co.....	28,457	35,320	34,651	29,296	33,243	33,472
Honolulu Plantation Co.	19,178	18,996	18,688	18,373	17,143	18,692
Koolau Agricultural Co..	.....	.....	247	590	261	638
	119,273	137,013	138,423	128,648	133,133	139,712
KAUAI PLANTATIONS.						
Kilauea Sugar Pltn Co.	3,844	3,194	4,975	4,102	5,471	5,543
Makee Sugar Co.....	6,696	7,408	4,664	5,823	4,168	5,219
Lihue Plantation Co.....	14,127	14,445	15,780	14,765	17,740	18,021
Grove Farm Plantation...	1,807	2,508	3,376	3,673	3,724	3,098
Koloa Sugar Co.....	5,553	7,361	7,303	7,709	8,960	8,005
McBryde Sugar Co.....	7,890	11,294	13,686	10,596	14,073	13,147
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	20,140	21,633	23,788	23,422	24,975	22,221
Gay & Robinson,	2,590	2,675	3,354	3,223	4,684	4,659
Waimea Sugar Mill Co....	1,425	1,790	1,707	1,906	1,860	1,922
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	7,329	8,283	10,385	14,124	14,185	14,348
Estate of V. Knudsen....	680	731	769	826	828	858
Total.....	72,081	81,322	89,787	90,169	100,668	97,041

†Now under the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.

POSTAL SERVICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Corrected to December 1, 1912.

Fred. E. Jarvis, Inspector in Charge.
 Geo. W. Carr, Asst. Supt. Railway Mail Service.
 Jos. G. Pratt, Postmaster.
 Jos. Kubey, Asst. Postmaster; N. K. Hoopii, Chief Registry Clerk;
 W. C. Peterson, Chief Money Order Clerk; J. Nohoikau, Chief Mailing Clerk; T. P. Mellin, Supt. of Mails.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	Geo. Desha	Keauhou....	Mrs. H. L. Kawewehi
Papaikou.....	E. J. Weight	Holualoa.....	L. S. Aungst
Pepeekeo.....	A. P. Martin	Kailua.....	John P. Curts
Honomu.....	Wm. Hay	Kealakekua.....	Robt. V. Woods
Kawaihae.....	S. K. Kamaiolekan	Napoopoo.....	J. A. Luis
Mahukona.....	E. Madden	Hoopulua.....	W. H. G. Arnemann
Kukuihaele.....	Aug. Ahrens	Hookena.....	L. P. Lincoln
Kukaiau.....	Carl Siebert	Pahala.....	W. G. Ogg
Paauhau.....	Alex. Smith	Ninole.....	D. Vierra
Kohala.....	A. J. Stillman	Waichinu.....	Anna H. McCarthy
Kamuela.....	C. Sharratt	Naalehu.....	Carl Wolters
Paauilo.....	Anthony Lidgate	Hakalau.....	Wm. Ross
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Olaa.....	John Watt
Ookala.....	Jas. Johnson	Papaaloa.....	J. Hay Wilson
Honokaa.....	A. B. Lindsay	Lalamilo.....	J. C. Searle
Kapoho.....	H. J. Lyman	Mountain View.....	H. G. Junkin
Pahoa.....	Saml. Johnson	Volcano House.....	D. Lycurgus
Kurtistown.....	A. G. Curtis		

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	Arthur Waal	Kipahula.....	W. W. Taylor
Wailuku.....	M. T. Lyon	Kahului.....	J. N. S. Williams
Makawao.....	J. E. Tavares	Paia.....	D. C. Lindsay
Hana.....	N. Omsted	Hamakuapoko.....	J. J. Patterson
Puunene.....	F. F. Baldwin	Haiku.....	Jas. Lindsay
Kaupo.....	Jos. Keawe	Keanae.....	J. W. K. Halemano
Makena.....	D. Kapohakimohewa	Nahiku.....	Jas. A. Achong
Kihei.....	Alex. McLeod	Waiahoa.....	Joaquin Vincent
Honokohau.....	David Fleming	Huelo.....	W. F. Pogue

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Aiea.....	G. L. Duckworth	Waialea.....	H. M. Tucker
Pearl City.....	J. P. Keppler	Kahuku.....	Andrew Adams
Watertown.....	H. P. Benson	Laie.....	S. W. Woolley
Waipahu.....	J. H. Travis	Kahana.....	
Wahiawa.....	Karston Thot	Punaluu.....	Wm. McQuaid
Ewa.....	Jas. D. Davidson	Waikane.....	Sam'l Kaiwi
Waianae.....	F. Meyer	Heeia.....	John Ii Pahia
Waialua.....	C. A. De Cew	Waimanalo.....	A. Irvine
Haleiwa.....	Clifford Kimball	Schofield Barracks.....	M. Goldsbury
Maunawai.....	F. E. Haley		

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Lihue.....	Frank Crawford	Kealia.....	Jno. W. Neal
Koloa.....	C. H. Wilcox	Kilauea.....	J. R. Myers
Hanapepe.....	H. H. Brodie	Kekaha.....	A. F. Knudsen
Makaweli.....	B. D. Baldwin	Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard
Eleele.....	Mrs. Maria Silva	Hanalei.....	Mrs. S. B. Deverill
Homestead.....	M. R. Jardin	Wainiha.....	Mary Hanohano

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Pukoo.....	D. K. Ilae	Keomoku.....	Geo. Munroe
Peuekunu.....	J. Kapahu Wilson	Kalaupapa.....	J. S. Wilmington
Halawa.....	David Kalaau	Kaunakakai.....	Joel Kaoo

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

Office hours of the General Delivery are from 6 a. m. to 12 o'clock midnight. On legal holidays the time is from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.

Hours of the Stamp and Registry Department are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and of the Money Order Department from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The General Delivery is open (except Sundays and holidays) from 6 a. m. till midnight, for the delivery of mail, registering of letters and issuance of Money Orders.

Inter-island mails close forty-five minutes before the sailing of steamers, excepting steamers sailing at noon Tuesdays and Fridays, which close at 11 a. m. For Orient ports the ordinary mails close one hour prior to steamer's departure; for the States, one hour thirty minutes.

Registry office closes two and a half hours before steamer departure.

RATES OF POSTAGE, DOMESTIC.

First class matter (letters, etc.).....	2 cents per oz. or fraction
Second class (newspapers and periodicals).....	1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction
Third class (books, circulars).....	1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction
Fourth class (merchandise—limit of weight 4 lbs.).....	
.....	1 cent per oz. or fraction
Registration Fee (additional postage).....	10 cents
Immediate Delivery Stamp (additional to postage).....	10 cents
Postal Cards.....	1 cent each

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The rate to all foreign countries except Great Britain, Canada and Mexico are: Letters per ounce or fractional part, 5 cents for first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Printed matter, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or part. Postal Cards, 2 cents each.

Parcels of Merchandise, 12 cents per pound. Limit of weight, 12 pounds.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1913.

Corrected to December 1, 1912.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Walter F. Frear.....Governor
E. A. Mott-Smith.....Secretary
Alex. Lindsay, Jr.....Attorney General
D. L. Conkling.....Treasurer
H. K. Bishop.....Supt. Public Works
Joshua D. Tucker.....Commissioner Public Lands
W. T. Pope.....Supt. Public Instruction
J. H. Fisher.....Auditor
Wm. Henry.....High Sheriff
G. R. Clark.....Secretary to Governor

Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole.....
.....Delegate to Congress

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.

Hawaii—D. K. Baker, R. H. Makekau, G. C. Hewitt, D. E. Metzger.
Maui—Philip Pali, H. A. Baldwin, H. B. Penhallow.
Oahu—Cecil Brown, A. F. Judd, C. F. Chillingworth, J. L. Coke, C. P. Iaukea, A. J. Wirtz.
Kauai—E. A. Knudsen, C. A. Rice.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Oahu—J. W. Asch, C. H. Cooke, J. Kalakiela, H. M. Kaniho, W. R. Kinslea, D. M. Kupihea, E. J. McCandless, S. S. Paxson, J. M. Poepoe, A. Robertson, J. K. Paele, N. Watkins.
Maui—J. P. Goodness, G. P. Cooke, C. K. Makekau, E. Waiaholo, Jno. Wilcox, A. F. Tavares.
Hawaii—E. Da Silva, H. L. Holstein, G. H. Huddy, A. Irwin, E. K. Kaana, D. K. Kaupiko, H. L. Kawewehi, N. K. Lyman.
Kauai—J. H. Conev, J. K. Lota, W. J. Sheldon, R. P. Spalding.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Walter F. Frear.....
.....Governor and Commander in Chief

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

John W. Jones....Col. and Adjutant General
Charles B. Cooper....Lt. Col. and Surg. Genl.
John W. Short.....Lt. Col. Q. M. Corps
Joseph H. Fisher.....Lt. Col. P. M. Corps
Marston Campbell....Lt. Col. and C. E. Officer
William L. Moore....Major Surg. Med. Dept.
Emil C. Peters.....Captain J. A. Genl.
Elmer T. Winant....Captain Insp. S. A. P.

George E. Smithies.....Captain Ord. Officer
James H. Raymond...Captain Surg. M. Dept.
F. L. Morong.....Captain Surg. M. Dept.

Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 25th U. S. Infantry.....U. S. Army, Officer on Duty

FIELD OFFICERS.

Charles W. Ziegler.....Col. 1st Infy.
Arthur Coyne.....Lieut. Col.
William R. Riley.....Major 1st Batt.
Gustave Rose.....Major 2nd Batt.

REGIMENT STAFF OFFICERS.

Thomas P. Cummins.....Capt. and Adjutant
Merle Johnson.....Captain and Q. M.
Arthur W. Neely.....Captain and Comsry.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....A. G. M. Robertson
Associate Justice.....Hon. Antonio Perry
Associate Justice.....Hon. J. T. De Bolt

CIRCUIT COURTS.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu.....Hon. H. E. Cooper
Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu.....Hon. W. L. Whitney
Third Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu.....Hon. W. J. Robinson
Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon. S. B. Kingsbury
Third Circuit, Hawaii.....Hon. J. A. Matthewman
Fourth Circuit, Hawaii.....Hon. C. F. Parsens
Fifth Circuit, Kauai.....Hon. Lyle A. Dickey

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Clerk Supreme Court.....J. A. Thompson
Assist. Clerk, Supreme Court.....Robt. Parker, Jr.
Stenographer, Supreme Court.....Miss Kate Kelly
Bailliff and Librarian Supreme Court.....J. M. Ulunahale
Circuit Court, First Circuit.....Henry Smith
Chief Clerk and Cashier.....Jno. A. Dominis
Assistant Clerk.....Jno. A. Dominis
Clerks, 1st Judge.....J. Batchelor, C. A. K. Hopkins
Clerks, 2nd Judge.....Jno. Marcellino, A. K. Aona
Clerks, 3rd Judge.....M. T. Simonton, V. M. Harrison

Stenographers J. L.
 Horner, G. P. Thielen, P. M. McMahon
 Clerk Second Circuit, Maui..... E. H. Hart
 Clerk Third Circuit, Hawaii..... James Ako
 Clerk Fourth Circuit, Hawaii..... A. S. Le B. Gurney
 W. Ragsdale, Deputy Clerk.
 Clerk Fifth Circuit, Kauai..... Philip L. Rice

COURT INTERPRETERS.

Hawaiian..... C. L. Hopkins, F. W. Beckley
 Japanese..... S. K. Maruyama
 Chinese..... Farm Cornn
 Portuguese..... J. M. Camara
 Spanish..... Joseph Rose

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Oahu.

Jas. M. Monsarrat..... Honolulu
 Alexr. D. Larnach, Second..... Honolulu
 S. Hookano..... Ewa
 J. Kekahuna..... Waianae
 L. B. Nainoa..... Koolauloa
 A. S. Mahaulu..... Waialua
 E. Hore, Second..... Waialua
 E. P. Aikue..... Koolaupoko
 Henry Cobb Adams, Second..... Koolaupoko

Maui.

W. A. McKay..... Wailuku
 Edward C. Robinson..... Lahaina
 Guy S. Goodness..... Makawao
 Edward Wilcox..... Second Makawao
 D. K. Wailehua..... Hana
 J. K. Piimanu..... Second Hana
 C. C. Conradt..... Molokai
 S. K. Kaunamano..... Kalawao
 J. D. McVeigh..... Second Kalawao
 S. Kahoohalahala..... Second Lahaina

Hawaii.

Wm. S. Wise..... Hilo
 W. H. Smith (second)..... Hilo
 T. E. M. Osorio..... North Hilo
 R. H. Atkins..... North Kohala
 Thos. Nakanelua..... South Kohala
 Henry Hall..... Hamakua
 M. S. Botelho, Second..... Hamakua
 Jos. S. Ferry..... Puna
 Walter H. Hayselden..... Kau
 Chas. H. White, Second..... Kau
 J. L. Kaulukou..... North Kona
 Robt. Makahalupa..... South Kona

Kauai.

Chas. S. Dole..... Lihue
 Jas. H. K. Kaiwi, Second..... Lihue
 D. K. Kapahee..... Koloa
 Wm. Schelempfennig, Second..... Koloa
 Wm. Huddy..... Hanalei
 C. B. Hofgaard..... Waimea
 J. A. Akina, Second..... Waimea
 R. Puuki..... Kawaihau

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY.

Secretary..... E. A. Mott-Smith
 Chief Clerk of Department..... Henry O'Sullivan
 Clerks..... Eben
 Cushingam, R. S. Lono, Caroline Unea

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

Portugal—Consul General
 Senhor A. de Souza Canavarrro
 Italy—Consul—F. A. Schaefer (Dean of the
 Consular Corps).
 Netherlands H. M. von Holt
 Norway—Consul Geo. Rodiek
 Denmark C. Hedemann
 Germany (Acting) J. F. Hackfeld
 Mexico—Consul W. Lanz
 Peru Bruce Cartwright, Jr.
 Chili—Consul J. W. Waldron
 Great Britain—Consul (Acting)
 Thos. Harrington
 Belgium—Vice-Consul R. W. Lange
 Sweden—Consul Geo. Rodiek
 Spain—Consul Ignacio De Arana
 France—Consul A. Marques
 Japan—Consul-General Hisekichi Eitake
 China—Consul Chen Ching Ho
 Panama—Consul A. Marques
 Russia—Consul A. Marques

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney-General..... Alex. Lindsay, Jr.
 1st Deputy Atty-General..... A. G. Smith
 2nd Deputy Atty-General..... L. P. Scott
 Clerk of Department..... Saml. Upa
 Stenographer Miss E. Dwight
 High Sheriff..... Wm. Henry

BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.

Oahu—J. W. Waldron, J. M. Dowsett, E. H.
 Wodehouse.
 Maui—Wm. Henning, J. N. K. Keola,
 W. Hawaii—L. S. Aungst, H. H. Renton, M.
 A. Malakaua.
 E. Hawaii—E. N. Holmes, A. B. Lindsay, C.
 E. Wright.
 Kauai—A. S. Wilcox, J. M. Lydgate, John
 Gandall.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer..... D. L. Conkling
 Registrar of Public Accounts..... H. C. Hapai
 Deputy Regis. and Bookkeeper..... T. Treadway
 Corporation Clerk..... Francis Evans
 Stenographer and Typewriter..... E. J. Treadway

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES.

Registrar of Conveyances..... C. H. Merriam
 Deputy Registrar..... Isaac Ihii

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

First Division, Oahu.

Chas. T. Wilder..... Assessor
 A. W. Neely..... Deputy 1st Division
 P. J. Jarrett, H. Sing Fook, V. Fernandez,
 I. H. Harbottle, R. G. Ross, Ti Mito.
 Deputies, Honolulu.

S. L. Kekumano.....Ewa and Waianae
Edward Hore.....Waialua
J. Kekuku.....Koolauloa
H. C. Adams.....Koolaupoko

Second Division, Maui.

J. H. Kunewa.....Assessor
J. N. K. Keola.....Wailuku
G. H. Dunn.....Lahaina
E. Morton.....Makawao
W. P. Haia.....Hana
G. H. Dunn.....Molokai and Lanai

Third Division, Hawaii.

R. T. Forrest.....Assessor
E. K. Kaiwa.....North Hilo
G. H. Kaihenui.....South Hilo
H. J. Lyman.....Puna
W. A. Schwallie.....Kau
James Ako.....North Kona
L. P. Lincoln.....South Kona
W. P. McDougall.....North Kohala
J. C. Searle.....South Kohala
C. H. M. Hitchcock.....Hamakua

Fourth Division, Kauai.

J. K. Farley.....Assessor
Chas. Blake.....Koloa
J. K. Kapuniai.....Waimea
A. G. Kaulukou.....Lihue
L. B. Broieko.....Hanalei
M. R. Teves.....Kawaihau

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

Auditor.....J. H. Fisher
Deputy Auditor.....G. W. R. King
Clerks—A. May, Jno. W. Vannatta.
Typist—Geo. Awai.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Superintendent.....H. K. Bishop
Chief Clerk of Department.....Manuel K. Cook
Clerks.....O. K.
Stillman, B. K. Kane, F. K. Stillman
Stenographers.....Ethel Carter, A. Wicke
Supt. Water Works and Sewers, Honolulu
.....J. M. Little
Clerks Water Works, Honolulu.....
.....Daniel M. Woodward, S. Oneha
Inspectors Water Works.....
.....S. Chillingworth, Jr., H. Bishaw
Harbor Master, Honolulu.....Capt. W. R. Foster
Assistant.....J. Dick
Pilots, Honolulu—Carrs, J. C. Lorenson, J.
R. Macaulav, R. F. Bennett.
Harbor Master and Pilot, Hilo.....
.....Capt. F. Mosher
Pilot, Kahului.....Capt. E. H. Parker

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, LABOR AND STATISTICS.

Commissioners—E. H. Wodehouse, president;
Richard Ivers, J. J. Carden, A. L. C.
Atkinson, F. L. Waldron.
Commr. and Executive Officer.....Victor S. Clark
Secretary.....Ralph A. Kearns

Clerk.....Paul Smith
Market Superintendent.....S. T. Starrett

BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman (ex-officio).....H. K. Bishop
Secretary.....E. A. Berndt
Jas. Wakefield, F. B. McStocker, C. J. Mc-
Carthy.

HONOLULU PARK COMMISSION.

President.....S. B. Dole
Secretary.....G. P. Wilder
H. K. Bishop (ex-officio), A. A. Wilder, E. S.
Cunha, C. Montague Cooke, Geo. P. Castle

GOVERNMENT SURVEYING CORPS.

Walter E. Wall.....Surveyor
S. M. Kanakanui, Robt. D. King (office assts.),
H. E. Newton, S. W. Tay, G. Podmore,
H. H. Allen, J. K. Kahookole.
Robt. O'Neal.....Draughtsman
Cecilia Bishaw.....Stenographer

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRI- CULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Commissioners—W. M. Giffard, President and
Executive Officer; A. H. Rice, H. M. von
Holt, Albert Waterhouse, J. M. Dowsett.

Division of Forestry.

Ralph S. Hosmer—Superintendent of Forestry
David Haughts.....Forest Nurseryman
Joseph F. Rock.....Consulting Botanist
Bro. M. Newell.....In Charge Nursery, Hilo
W. D. McBryde.....In Charge Nursery, Kauai

Division of Entomology.

E. M. Ehrhorn.....Super-
intendent of Entomology and Inspector
D. B. Kuhns.....Inspector's Assistant

Division of Animal Industry.

Victor A. Norgaard, V. S.....Super-
intendent and Territorial Veterinarian
Dr. L. N. Case.....Assistant
Dr. J. O. Fitzgerald, Dep. V. S.....Maui
Dr. H. B. Elliott, Dep. V. S.....Hilo
A. R. Glaizver, Dep. V. S.....Kauai
Mrs. A. Oram.....Sec. to the Board
Mrs. C. L. Siebolt.....Clerk

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

Hawaii.....Wm. S. Wise, C. E. Parson, Hilo
J. A. Matthewman, Kailua
Kauai.....Lyle A. Dickey

FENCE COMMISSIONERS.

Honolulu—F. T. P. Waterhouse, J. A. Gilman,
Manuel K. Cook.
Ewa and Waianae—A. Waterhouse, E. O.
White, C. A. Brown.

Waialua—A. S. Mahaulu, R. Kinney, W. P. Thomas.
 Makawao—C. D. Lufkin, J. K. Kahookole.
 N. Kona—A. S. Wall, Thos. Silva, J. Kaelemakule.
 S. Kona—E. K. Kaaua, L. P. Lincoln, A. Haili.
 Kau—Geo. Campbell, C. J. Macomber, Luka Kila.
 Puna—H. J. Lyman, S. Johnson, T. G. De Rosa.
 Molokai—C. C. Conradt, S. Fuller, J. H. Mahoe.

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

City and County of Honolulu.

W. E. Brown.....Chairman
 C. A. Long.....Secretary
 G. C. Potter, F. D. Lowrey, A. L. Castle.
 County of Maui.

J. N. S. Williams.....Chairman
 Geo. Copp....., C. D. Lufkin, D. C. Lindsay.

County of Hawaii.

John T. Moir.....Chairman
 A. B. Lindsay, W. G. Ogg, S. M. Spencer.
 County of Kauai.

W. H. Rice, Sr.....Chairman
 G. N. Wilcox, W. D. McBryde, J. K. Apolo,
 A. F. Knudsen.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Joshua D. Tucker.....Commissioner
 Walter A. Engle.....Chief Clerk
 Henry Peters.....First Clerk
 S. K. Kamaiopili.....Second Clerk
 Eileen Bertelman.....Third Clerk

Sub-Agents.

1st District, Hilo and Puna. } G. H. Williams
 2nd District, Hamakua. }
 3rd District, Kona and Kau. T. C. White
 4th District, Maui. W. O. Aiken
 5th District, Oahu. W. A. Engle
 6th District, Kauai. W. D. McBryde
 Miss B. Hundley, Asst.

LAND BOARD.

W. A. Kinney.....Chairman
 J. F. Brown.....Secretary
 A. W. Carter, R. H. Trent, S. C. Dwight,
 F. Andrade.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Chairman, ex-officio.....E. A. Mott-Smith
 Commissioners—Prof. W. D. Alexander and
 G. R. Carter.
 Librarian.....R. C. Lydecker
 Translator.....Stephen Mahaulu

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent.....Willis T. Pope

Commissioners.

Oahu....Mrs. May Wilcox, W. R. Farrington
 Maui.....W. O. Aiken
 Hawaii.....Mrs. B. D. Bond, W. H. Smith
 Kauai.....W. H. Rice, Sr.
 Inspector of Schools.....T. H. Gibson
 Supervising Principals—1911-1912:
 Oahu—Edgar Wood, C. W. Baldwin, Jas. C. Davis, Mrs. F. W. Carter, Mrs. N. L. D. Fraser, I. M. Cox.
 Maui—W. W. Taylor, H. M. Wells, C. E. Copeland, Geo. S. Raymond.
 Hawaii—Miss Josephine Deyo, Wm. McCluskey, Bertha B. Taylor, Chas. E. King, Eugene Horner, J. V. Marciel.
 Kauai—H. H. Brodie.
 Secretary.....Miss Daisy Smith
 Asst. Secretary.....C. K. Stillman, Jr.
 Stenographers.....
H. H. Williams, Miss H. E. Waite
 Board of Examiners.
 T. H. Gibson, Chairman; Wm. McCluskey, Jas. C. Davis, C. W. Baldwin, Mrs. N. L. D. Fraser.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President.....Dr. J. S. B. Pratt
 Members—F. C. Smith, Dr. W. C. Hobdy, Geo. R. Carter, Alex. Lindsay, Jr., (ex-officio), D. Kalauokalani, Sr., Prof. A. R. Keller.
 General Health Officer.....Dr. I. J. Shepherd
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Oahu.....C. Charlock
 Secretary.....K. B. Porter
 Bacteriologist.....Dr. A. N. Sinclair
 Registrar Births, Deaths and Marriages.....
Miss M. Hester Lemon
 Chief Clerk.....W. K. Simerson
 Stenographer.....Miss M. Weir
 Food Commissioner and Analyst.....
Ed. B. Blanchard
 Supt. Insane Asylum.....Dr. C. A. Peterson
 Supt. Leper Settlement.....J. D. McVeigh
 Resident Physician.....Dr. W. J. Goodhue
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Hawaii—D. S. Bowman.
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Maui—H. V. Trevenen.
 Chief Sanitary Officer, Kauai—F. B. Cook.

Government Physicians.

Oahu—
 A. N. Sinclair.....Honolulu
 H. Wood.....Waialua
 Geo. B. Tuttle.....Kahuku
 R. J. McGettigan.....Ewa and Waianae

Maui—

Franklin Burt.....Lahaina
 W. F. McConkey.....Makawao and Kula
 W. B. Deas.....Hana
 Wm. Osmer.....Waileku
 F. L. Sawyer.....Puunene and Kihel
 C. P. Durney.....Kula and Upper Makawao

Hawaii—

E. S. Goodhue.....N. Kona
 H. L. Ross.....S. Kona
 F. A. St. Sure.....S. Kohala
 B. D. Bond.....N. Kohala
 F. W. Taylor.....Hamakua

L. L. Sexton.....S. Hilo
 Archer Irwin.....N. Hilo
 Frederick Irwin.....Puna
 W. A. Schwallie.....E. Kau
 Martin J. O'Neill.....W. Kau

Kauai—

B. F. Sandow.....Waimea
 A. H. Waterhouse.....Koloa
 F. L. Putnam.....Lihue
 K. Yanagihara.....Hanalei
 K. Hofmann.....Kawaihau

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Medical—Dr. Geo. Herbert, Dr. W. C. Hobdy,
 Dr. Jas. R. Judd.
 Pharmacy—A. J. Gignoux, S. S. Peck, Dr. F.
 F. Hedemann.
 Dental—P. F. Frear, H. Bicknell, A. J.
 Derby.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.

L. J. Warren.....Chairman
 Drs. W. L. Moore, G. H. Herbert.

PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION COM-
MISSION.

H. P. Wood.....Chairman
 J. A. Hughes, J. N. S. Williams, C. E. Wright,
 J. M. Lydgate.

CONSERVATION BOARD.

J. P. Cooke, H. K. Bishop, E. V. Wilcox.

PACKET AGENCIES.

Matson's Line Sailing Vessels San Francisco—
 C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
 Canadian and Australian S. S. Line—Theo.
 H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
 Oceanic S. S. Co.'s Line—C. Brewer & Co.,
 Ltd.
 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.—H. Hackfeld & Co.,
 Ltd.
 European Packets—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.—H. Hackfeld
 & Co., Ltd.
 Matson Nav. Co.—Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
 Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line—Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President.....E. F. Bishop
 Vice-President.....F. C. Atherton
 Secretary and Treasurer.....H. P. Wood
 Trustees—C. H. Cooke, J. D. Dole, E. E. Pax-
 ton, E. D. Tenney, J. P. Cooke, J. A.
 Kennedy, L. T. Peck, J. W. Waldron,
 W. F. Dillingham, F. Klamp, E. I. Spald-
 ing, E. H. Wodehouse.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized March 18, 1901.

President.....A. J. Gignoux
 Vice-President.....Chas. Bon
 Secretary.....M. M. Johnson
 Asst. Secretary.....N. B. Young

Treasurer.....John Lennox
 Directors—P. A. Swift, J. Unger, C. M. V.
 Forster, H. M. Hepburn, T. M. Church.

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized Jan. 29, 1910.

President.....F. F. Baldwin
 Vice-President.....R. A. Wadsworth
 Secretary.....D. H. Case
 Treasurer.....C. D. Lufkin

HILO BOARD OF TRADE.

Organized

President.....Dr. H. B. Elliott
 Vice-President.....D. E. Metzger
 Secretary.....E. N. Deyo
 Treasurer.....H. B. Mariner
 Directors—A. Lindsay, E. F. Nichols, R. W.
 Filler, W. S. Wise, Wm. McKay.

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE.

Representing the Territory of Hawaii, Chamber
 of Commerce and Merchants' Association.

Organized 1903.

Zeno K. Myers, Chairman: H. M. Hepburn,
 J. T. Warren, Albert Waterhouse.
 H. P. Wood.....Secretary
 H. von Damm.....Treasurer

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EX-
CHANGE.

Organized August 8, 1898.

President.....Wm. Simpson
 Vice-President.....R. H. Trent
 Secretary.....Wm. P. Roth
 Treasurer.....Trent Trust Co.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSO-
CIATION.

Re-organized Nov. 18, 1895.

President.....Jos. P. Cooke
 Vice-President.....E. F. Bishop
 Secretary and Treasurer.....W. O. Smith
 Assistant Sec.-Treas.....L. J. Warren
 Auditor.....G. H. Robertson
 Trustees—F. A. Schaefer, E. D. Tenney, E. F.
 Bishop, F. Klamp, F. M. Swanzy, J. P.
 Cooke, J. M. Dowsett, A. W. T. Bottom-
 ley, W. O. Smith.

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS'
ASSOCIATION.

Experiment Station Staff.

C. F. Eckart.....Director
 R. C. L. Perkins.....Entomologist
 Noel Deerr.....Sugar Technologist

H. L. Lyon.....Pathologist
 S. S. Peck.....Chemist
 H. P. Agee.....Agriculturist
 A. Koebele.....Consulting Entomologist
 R. S. Norris, Technical Chemist; F. R. Werthmueller, A. E. Jordan, Earl C. Lane, Assistant Chemists.
 Otto H. Swezey, Acting Entomologist; F. Muir, Assistant Entomologist.
 L. D. Larsen, A. T. Speare.....Assistant Pathologists
 W. P. Naquin.....Assistant Agriculturist
 D. C. Broderick.....Field Foreman
 G. H. Tuttle.....Cashier
 W. R. R. Potter.....Illustrator
 H. B. Campbell.....Bookkeeper
 A. Warren.....Clerk
 S. J. Cunningham.....Stenographer
 J. F. Melanphy.....Fertilizer Sampler

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President.....Ralph A. Lyon
 Vice-President.....H. E. Savage
 Secretary-Treasurer.....S. S. Peck
 Executive Committee—F. E. Greenfield, P. Messchert, H. E. Savage, H. Johnson, A. Kraft, A. Brodie, A. Fries.

HAWAIIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1905.

President.....D. F. Fullaway
 Vice-President.....F. Muir
 Secretary and Treasurer.....O. H. Swezey
 The above officers also constitute the Executive Committee.

HAWAIIAN RUBBER GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

President.....C. D. Lufkin
 Vice-President.....Wm. Williamson
 Secretary-Treasurer.....D. C. Lindsay
 Trustees—W. W. Thayer, B. von Damm.

HAWAIIAN COTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized, 1911.

President.....Dr. E. V. Wilcox
 1st Vice-President.....E. C. Smith
 2nd Vice-President.....J. E. Hamilton
 Secretary-Treasurer.....P. L. Weaver
 Directors with the above Officers—S. M. Lowrey, A. V. Gear, Dr. J. H. Raymond.

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS—AGENCIES.

Boston.....C. Brewer & Co.
 Philadelphia.....C. Brewer & Co.
 New York.....Bruce Cartwright
 Liverpool.....Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Lloyds, London.....Theo. H. Davies & Co.
 San Francisco.....Bishop & Co.
 Bremen.....F. A. Schaefer

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

F. A. Schaefer.....President
 J. A. Gilman.....Vice-President
 A. E. Gurrey.....Secretary
 Bishop & Co.....Treasurer
 H. Hackfeld & Co.....Auditor

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Erected in 1860.

President.....F. J. Lowrey
 Vice-President.....W. E. Brown
 Secretary.....Geo. W. Smith
 Treasurer.....Geo. C. Potter
 Auditor.....Jno. Waterhouse
 Surgeons—Drs. C. B. Wood, G. F. Straub, Jas. R. Judd.
 Physicians—Drs. H. V. Murray, J. T. McDonald, F. L. Morong, Benz.
 Resident Physician.....Dr. A. F. Jackson
 Interns...Drs. A. C. Rothrock, A. R. Thomas
 Oculists and Aurists.....
Drs. W. G. Rogers, H. P. Nottage
 Superintendent.....J. F. Eckardt
 Head Nurse.....Miss A. Thompson
 Trustees—F. J. Lowrey, W. E. Brown, A. Gartley, G. W. Smith, H. M. von Holt, J. A. McCandless, G. C. Potter.

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

President.....C. H. Atherton
 Vice-President.....Geo. P. Castle
 Secretary.....Geo. F. Davies
 Treasurer.....A. W. T. Bottomley
 Auditor.....J. P. Cooke
 Medical Supt.....A. N. Sinclair, M. B. C. M.
 Asst. Supt.....H. Taylor
 Matron.....Mrs. H. Taylor
 Trustees—J. P. Cooke, C. H. Atherton, T. Clive Davies, A. W. T. Bottomley, Geo. P. Castle, C. Montague Cooke.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Opened Nov. 24, 1909.

President.....S. B. Dole
 Vice-President.....Geo. P. Castle
 Secretary.....Goldie G. Garney
 Treasurer.....W. O. Smith
 Auditor.....Audit Co. of Haw.
 Superintendent.....Miss J. N. Dewar
 Trustees—S. B. Dole, W. O. Smith, G. P. Castle, A. S. Wilcox, Allen Herbert, Geo. R. Isenberg, F. M. Hatch.

SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....F. A. Schaefer
 Secretary-Treasurer.....C. H. Atherton
 Executive Committee—W. M. Giffard, F. W. Damon, B. F. Dillingham, E. D. Tenney.

CIVIC FEDERATION.

Organized Jan. 26, 1905.

President.....Arthur G. Smith
 Vice-Presidents.....R. B. Anderson, J. M. McChesney
 Secretary.....W. A. Bryan
 Treasurer.....C. H. Dickey

PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Chairman.....Hon. W. F. Frear
 Director and Secty.....W. A. Bryan
 Treasurer.....W. R. Castle
 Board of Control—J. P. Cooke, L. A. Thurston, C. A. Stanton, A. Dondero, T. F. Sedgwick, A. G. Smith, J. W. Gilmore, A. H. Ford.

John F. G. Stokes.....
Curator of Polynesian Ethnology
 Miss E. B. Higgins.....Assistant and Acting Librarian
 C. Montague Cooke, Jr., D. Ph.....Curator of Pulmonata
 C. N. Forbes.....Curator of Botany
 Mrs. E. Helvie.....Superintendent of Exhibition Halls
 J. W. Thompson.....Modeler
 John J. Greene.....Printer
 August Perry.....Assistant Printer

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized March. Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....Prof. M. M. Scott
 Vice-President.....Dr. W. D. Alexander
 Secretary.....J. H. Fisher
 Treasurer.....A. Gartley
 Auditor.....J. H. Fisher
 Librarian.....Miss Edna I. Allyn
 Asst. Librarian.....Mrs. Roscoe

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 11, 1892.

President.....Geo. R. Carter
 Vice-Presidents.....Dr. W. D. Alexander, A. F. Judd
 Recording Secretary.....Edgar Wood
 Cor. Secretary.....H. M. Ballou
 Treasurer.....W. D. Westervelt
 Librarian.....Miss E. I. Allyn

LIBRARY OF HAWAII.**Trustees.**

A. Lewis, Jr.....President
 W. F. Dillingham.....Treasurer
 C. H. Atherton.....Secretary
 W. H. Babbitt, P. L. Weaver, J. H. Fisher, W. L. Whitney.

BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.**Board of Trustees.**

Albert F. Judd.....President
 E. F. Bishop.....Vice-President
 A. W. Carter.....Secretary
 J. M. Dowsett.....Treasurer
 Samuel M. Damon, W. O. Smith, H. Holmes.

Museum Staff.

William T. Brigham, A. M., D. Sc....Director
 W. H. Dall, D. Ph....Hon. Curator of Molusca

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

President.....F. E. Thompson
 Vice-President.....C. R. Hemenway
 Secretary.....E. W. Sutton
 Treasurer.....C. H. Olson

KILOHANA CLUB.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....Miss Frances Lawrence
 Vice-President.....E. A. Newcomb
 Secretary.....Mrs. I. M. Cox
 Treasurer.....Vaughan MacCaughy
 Auditor.....W. A. Love
 Managing Trustee.....B. F. Dillingham

HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized April 13, 1911.

President.....W. Wolters
 Vice-President.....Jno. T. Gribble
 Secretary.....W. C. Parke
 Treasurer.....F. W. Wood
 Trustees—B. Cartwright, Jr., E. M. Ehrhorn, C. J. Cooper.

HAWAIIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 24, 1895. Annual Meeting in May.

President.....Dr. J. S. B. Pratt
 Vice-President.....Dr. H. V. Murray
 Secretary and Treasurer....Dr. F. L. Morong

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

President.....R. J. Pratt
 Vice-President.....I. R. Canfield
 Secretary.....F. D. Lowrey
 Treasurer.....C. H. Dickey
 Registrar.....H. C. Mohr
 Board of Managers—F. B. McStocker, C. H. Atherton, A. F. Cooke.

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting June.

President P. C. Jones
Vice-President F. J. Lowrey
Cor. Secretary Rev. Wm. B. Oleson
Rec. Secretary Rev. J. L. Hopwood
Treasurer Theo. Richards
Auditor Wm. J. Forbes

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Organized 1871.

President Mrs. Theo. Richards
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. W. C. Hobdy, Mrs. D. Scudder, Mrs. W. J. Forbes, Mrs. J. P. Erdman.
Recording Secretary Miss M. L. Sheeley
Home Cor. Secretary Mrs. C. B. Andrews
Foreign Cor. Secretary Mrs. A. E. Judd
Treasurer Mrs. B. F. Dillingham
Asst. Treasurer Mrs. W. L. Moore
Auditor O. C. Swain

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President W. F. Dillingham
Vice-President F. C. Atherton
Secretary Mrs. R. W. Andrews
Recorder R. W. Andrews
Treasurer L. A. Dickey

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1869. Annual Meeting in April

President R. H. Trent
Vice-President W. G. Hall
Rec. Secretary Robt. Anderson
Treasurer F. C. Atherton
General Secretary Paul Super
Educational Secretary A. F. Larimer
Asst. Genl. Secretary L. R. Killam
Physical Director Fred. W. Lau
Asst. Phys. Director W. L. Johnson
Boys' Work Secretary Chas. F. Loomis
Asst. Boys' Work Secretary R. M. Cross
Social Secretary A. T. Wisdom
Business Secretary F. H. Emmons
Office Secretary J. A. Urice
Japanese Branch B. M. Matsugawa

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1900.

President L. Tenney Peck
Vice-Presidents Mrs. H. Hind,
Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Mrs. W. C. Weedon
Secretary Mrs. Arthur Jones
Treasurer Mrs. W. S. Bowen
General Secretary E. M. Erickson

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF HAWAII.

Organized December, 1884.

President Mrs. J. M. Whitney
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. D. Scudder, Mrs. J. W. Wadman, Mrs. W. C. Weedon.
Recording Secretary Miss Florence Yarrow
Cor. Secretary Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Treasurer Mrs. L. B. Coan

FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1895.

President Mrs. Richard Ivers
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. L. T. Peck, Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. S. B. Dole.
Recording Secretary Miss Nora Sturgeon
Treasurer Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
Auditor D. W. Anderson

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Organized June 7, 1899.

President S. B. Dole
1st Vice-President W. D. Westervelt
2nd Vice-President J. R. Galt
Secretary Mrs. C. du Roi
Treasurer Geo. C. Fuller
Manager Mrs. E. W. Jordan

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President Mrs. A. Fuller
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mrs. S. B. Dole.
Secretary Mrs. S. M. Damon
Treasurer Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Auditor E. W. Jordan
Directress Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized 1869. Meets Annually.

President (Ex-officio) H. B. M's. Consul
Secretary R. Catton
Treasurer George F. Davies
Relief Committee—G. R. Ewart, J. O. Cook, W. H. Baird, F. Harrison and R. Anderson, with the above officers.

GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President F. A. Schaefer
Vice-President W. Pfotenhauer
Secretary John F. Eckardt
Treasurer B. von Damm
Auditor H. Hugo

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Organized 1895.

President Mrs. C. S. Holloway
Secretary Mrs. E. S. Cunha
Treasurer Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane

PORTUGUESE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Organized Sept. 1, 1902.

President J. P. Rodriguez
 Vice-President J. Madeira
 Secretary A. H. R. Vieira
 Treasurer J. D. Marques

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, KALIHI.

Established 1909.

Mother Mary Lawrence in charge.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Hawaiian Chapter.

Organized Sept. 2, 1907.

Chairman F. J. Lowrey
 Vice-Chairman Mrs. B. F. Dillingham
 Secretary H. G. Dillingham
 Treasurer C. H. Cooke
 Auditor J. R. Galt
 Executive Committee—Chairman, Secretary,
 with Dr. W. C. Hobdy, J. A. Rath.

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.

President Mrs. E. W. Jordan
 Vice-President Mrs. A. F. Judd
 Secretary Mrs. G. F. Davies
 Treasurer Mrs. Allen Bottomley
 Auditor E. W. Jordan

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY.

President Mrs. S. B. Dole
 Vice-Presidents—Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Mrs.
 S. M. Damon, Mrs. E. P. Low, Miss
 Lucy Ward, Mrs. Timberlake, Mrs. G.
 Sherman.
 Secretary Miss N. Swanzy
 Treasurer Mrs. G. C. Potter
 Official Officer Miss Rose Davison

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

President Geo. R. Carter
 Vice-President F. J. Lowrey
 Secretary and Treasurer J. R. Galt

**ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF HONOLULU,
T. H.**

Organized March 4, 1901.

President D. C. Peters
 Vice-President Rev. W. D. Westervelt
 Vice-Pres. Honorary Mrs. J. M. Whitney
 Secretary Geo. W. Paty
 Treasurer C. H. Dickey

PACIFIC CLUB.Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street,
two doors below Beretania.

President J. M. Dowsett
 Vice-President E. I. Spalding
 Secretary Geo. C. Potter
 Treasurer J. L. Cockburn
 Governors—E. F. Bishop, R. Ivers, A. L. C.
 Atkinson, H. H. Walker, P. Muhlenford,
 with the above officers, comprise the
 Board.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

President W. F. Dillingham
 Vice-President Chas. R. Hemenway
 Secretary R. B. Anderson
 Treasurer A. M. Nowell
 Auditor M. M. Graham
 Governors—A. G. Hodgins, Alonzo Gartley,
 Gen. M. M. Macomb.

CORNELL CLUB OF HAWAII.

President Prof. J. W. Gilmore
 Vice-President Prof. J. M. Young
 Secretary-Treasurer Chester J. Hunn

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII.

Jas. A. Wilder, '93 President
 Ralph S. Hosmer, '94 Secretary-Treasurer
 Executive Committee—With the above, H. G.
 Dillingham, '04; R. B. Anderson, L. '03;
 D. L. Withington, '74.

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President G. F. Bush
 Vice-President G. H. Angus
 Secretary Chas. Bon
 Treasurer A. J. Gignoux

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Organized April 27, 1891.

Chief Peter Tosh
 Chieftain M. M. Graham
 Secretary D. M. Thompson
 Treasurer J. H. Fiddes
 Master-at-Arms P. Higgins
 Club Rooms, 11 and 12 Young Building.
 Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.

BUCKEYE CLUB.

Organized 1904.

President Rev. W. D. Westervelt
 Vice-President Paul Super
 Secretary Mrs. W. C. Weedon
 Treasurer Dr. W. G. Rodgers

COUNTRY CLUB.

Organized 1906.

President H. H. Walker
 1st Vice-President G. C. Potter
 2nd Vice-President C. H. Cooke
 Secretary Thos. Gray
 Treasurer J. O. Young
 Auditor W. Simpson
 Directors—B. L. Marx, W. H. Babbitt, F. L.
 Waldron, Jno. Waterhouse.

HAWAIIAN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

Organized

Chairman.....J. E. Sheedy
Vice-Chairman.....H. M. Hepburn
Secretary.....S. T. Carr
Treasurer.....Irwin Spalding
Directors—R. J. Pratt, W. A. Ramsay, W. J. Weinrich, C. H. Kluegel, J. N. S. Williams, F. O. Boyer.

TRAIL AND MOUNTAIN CLUB.

Organized April 5, 1910.

President.....W. R. Castle
Vice-President.....L. A. Thurston
Recording Secretary.....Irwin Spalding
Corresponding Sec.....Alex. Hume Ford
Treasurer.....Waterhouse Trust Co.

OUTRIGGER CLUB.

Organized May, 1908.

President.....Guy H. Tuttle
Vice-President.....I. Spalding
Secretary.....C. F. Maxwell
Treasurer.....A. M. Nowell

HUI NALU (Surf Club).

Organized 1911.

President.....Wm. T. Rawlins
Vice-President.....Lew G. Henderson
Secretary.....W. H. D. King
Treasurer.....Alex. May
Captain.....E. K. Miller

HAWAII YACHT CLUB.

Organized Oct., 1901.

Commodore.....F. M. Hatch
Vice-Commodore.....F. B. Smith
Secretary and Treasurer.....L. M. Vetteson
Measurer.....O. L. Sorenson
Captain.....C. T. Wilder

MYRTLE BOAT CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1883.

President.....T. V. King
Vice-President.....A. F. Ewart
Secretary.....E. Podmore
Treasurer.....I. Spalding
Captain.....Frank Bechert
Trustees—H. T. Bailey, Ferd. Schmidt, David Center, L. C. King.

HEALANI YACHT AND BOAT CLUB.

Incorporated Dec., 1894.

President.....Jas. E. Jaeger
Vice-President.....A. T. Longley
Secretary.....A. R. L. Rowat
Treasurer.....H. Lempke
Captain.....Lawrence Cunha
Vice-Captain.....G. C. Bechert
Commodore.....L. M. Hale
Vice-Commodore.....Geo. McKinley

HAWAIIAN ROWING ASSOCIATION.

President.....I. Spalding

Vice-President.....E. Hughes
Secretary-Treasurer.....B. F. Lightfoot

HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE A. A. U.

Organized 1912.

President.....W. T. Rawlins
Vice-President.....A. L. Longley
Secretary-Treasurer.....Lorrin Andrews
The Association comprises one delegate from each of the fifteen local athletic clubs.

OAHU COLLEGE.

President—Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., History and Economics.
Wilbur J. MacNeil.....Science
Ernest T. Chase, Vice-Principal—Mathematics.
Susan G. Clark—Latin and Greek.
Chas. S. Schmutzler—German, Latin.
Levi C. Howland—Head of Commercial Department, Asst. Business Agent.
Eda M. Arthur—French.
Antoinette J. Foster—English.
Charlotte P. Dodge—History.
Edith R. Collais—Voice.
Mary H. Cooper—Oral Expression, Dramatics.
Clara M. Brawthen—Commercial.
Wm. L. Burdick—Mathematics, Science.
Ethel M. Damon—German, History.
John C. Wine—English.
Helen G. Cadwell, C. P. Ewing—Piano.
Margaret E. Clarke—Head of Music Dept.
Ethel V. Crosby—Drawing.
Carl Miltner—Violin.
Helen L. Latham—Vocal Music.
Gemma Wadman—Accompanist Music Dept.
Daniel J. Ricker—Mathematics, Science.
Mrs. Maud Taylor—Matron.
Mary L. Bettis, Grace P. Boardman—Assistant Matrons.
Vivien C. Mackenzie—Librarian.
Mabel M. Hawthorne—Assistant Librarian.
Jona. Shaw—Business Manager.
Frank Barwick—Supt. of Grounds.
H. G. Wooten—Engineer.
Margaret Omsted—Office Secretary.
F. F. Hedemann, M. D.—Medical Examiner.

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY.

Chas. T. Fitts—Principal.
Mary P. Winne—Vice-Principal—Second Grade.
Claire H. Uecker—First Grade.
Lucile Allerdice, Emma Barnhard—Second Grade.
Florence N. Carter, Clara Wilson—Third Grade.
Blanche M. Folsom, Helen Watkins—Fourth Grade.
Mary G. Borden—Fifth Grade.
Anna F. Johnson, Mrs. F. B. Davis, Lucy Maxwell—Sixth Grade.
Ada E. Bentley, Mineola Clough—Seventh Grade.
Zella M. Breckenridge—Eighth Grade.
Zoe Watkins, Maude E. Martin, Asst.

REGENTS COLLEGE OF HAWAII.

H. E. Cooper.....President
C. H. Cooke.....Treasurer
A. Gartley, R. S. Hosmer, C. M. Cooke, C. F. Hemenway.

College of Hawaii Faculty.

- John W. Gilmore, M.S.A.—President, Professor of Rural Economy and Agronomy.
 John S. Donagho, A.B.—Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 John M. Young, B.S., M.M.E.—Professor of Engineering and Engineer for the College.
 William A. Bryan, B.S.—Professor of Zoology.
 Arthur R. Keller, C.E., LL.B.—Professor of Civil Engineering.
 Frank T. Dillingham, B.S.—Professor of Chemistry.
 Howard M. Ballou, A.B.—Professor of Physics.
 Arthur L. Andrews, M.L., Ph.D.—Professor of English.
 Frederick G. Krauss—Professor of Agronomy.
 Vaughan MacCaughy, B.S.A.—Professor of Botany and Horticulture.
—Professor of Entomology.
 Minnie E. Chipman—Assistant Professor of Ceramics.
 Florence M. Lee, B.S.—Assistant Professor of Domestic Science.
 Mildred M. Yoder, Ph.B.—Instructor in History and Economics.
 Rudolph Zurbuchen—Instructor in German.
 John T. McTaggart—Instructor in Shop Work.
 Emily Farley—Instructor in French.
 Elizabeth L. Bryan, Sc.D.—Librarian.
 Joseph F. C. Rock—Botanist.

KAWAIAHAO GIRLS' SEMINARY.

- Miss Mabel E. Boshier—Principal.
 Francis M. Goold—Acting Principal.
 Assistants—Ruth Henry, C. Rouwenhorst, Bertha Kemp, Rose Faast.
 Teacher of Music—Ada M. Clark.
 Sewing—Edith V. Currier.
 Nurse—Mary Warne.
 Matron and Domestic Science—Miss Louise M. Larrabee.
 Assistant—Elizabeth T. M. Ting.
 Wai Hung Lo, Chinese, and Tsuru Kishimoto, Japanese Classes.

MILLS INSTITUTE.

- Rev. Stephen S. Myrick, B.L.—Principal.
 Rev. John P. Erdman, B.A.—Dean of Department of Christian Ministry.
 Rev. Rudolph Zurbuchen—Chaplain, High School, German.
 Mrs. Ella Peabody Osborne—House Mother.
 Robert Hart Wallin, M.Acet.—Director Comrel. Dept., Registrar and Bookkeeper.
 Harold F. Willard, B.S.—Director Agricultural Dept.
 Chester Cotter—Director of Manual Training.
 Harold W. Robinson, B.S.—High School Mathematics.
 Miss Mary E. Stambaugh, B.L.—High School English.
 John Beecher, A.B.—High School Philosophy.
 John F. Nelson, A.B.—Eighth Grade.
 Stephen W. Green, A.B.—Seventh Grade.
 William C. Avery, A.B.—Sixth Grade.
 Miss Grace Gilmore—Fifth Grade.
 Miss Julia Peabody—Fourth Grade.
 Miss Elizabeth J. Jones, A.B.—Primary, First, Second and Third Grades.
 Miss Margaret Myrick—Sec. to Prin. and Comrel. Subjects.
 Mrs. Harriett M. Zurbuchen—Nurse.
 Mr. Tong Kwan Yan—Chinese.
 Mr. Yasaburo Sakai—Japanese.
 Mr. Cheai Myeng Han—Korean.

FACULTY OF THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

- Mr. Perley L. Horne—President.
 Manual Department, School for Boys.
 Mr. Ulrick Thompson—Vice-President, Science.
 Dr. Ernest C. Waterhouse—Physician.
 Rev. John L. Hopwood—Chaplain.
 Mrs. Alice M. Bradstreet—Matron (absent on leave).
 Mr. Chester G. Livingston—Mechanical Drawing.
 Miss Minnie H. Armstrong—English.
 Mr. Earle G. Bartlett—Science and Mathematics.
 Mr. Nelson G. Smith—Painting.
 Mr. John Mengel—Forging and Blacksmithing.
 Mr. Adolph G. Hottendorf—Printing.
 Prof. Charles G. Collais—Supt. of Mechanical Instruction.
 Mr. Frank H. Partridge—Assistant in Agriculture.
 Mr. Milton E. Crossman—Carpentry.
 Miss Caroline C. Foote—Nurse.
 Mr. Joseph T. Boyd—Machinist.
 Mr. James Mahikoa—Carpentry.
 Miss Florence A. Perrott—Matron.
 Lieut. George E. Turner—Commandant.
 Miss Zennia M. Hummel—Bookkeeper and Stenographer.
 Miss Myra Gault—English.
 Mr. George A. Andrus—Music and Mathematics.
 Mr. Robert H. Lowrie—Electrician.
 Mr. W. Wells Pratchner—Agriculture.
 Mr. Alfred B. Sill, Registrar and Business Agent.

School for Girls.

- Miss Ida K. Pope—Principal.
 Miss Frances A. Lemmon—Mathematics.
 Miss Harriet E. McCracken—Matron.
 Miss Carolyn E. Church—Sewing.
 Miss Anna M. Reid—English.
 Miss Katharvn Burgner—Nature Study.
 Miss Katherine Pope—History.
 Miss Lydia K. Aholo—General Assistant.
 Miss Emma B. Gault—Nurse.
 Miss Mattie Kibler—Dressmaking.
 Miss Lydia Williamson—Drawing.
 Miss Clara Gaylord—Domestic Science.
 Miss Edith Gatfield—Music.
 Assistants—Miss Irene Silva, Miss Hannah Aiaa, Miss Emma Napoleon, Miss Katie Stewart.

Preparatory School for Boys.

- Miss Alice E. Knapp—Principal.
 Miss Maude Post—Primary.
 Miss Margaret Medill—Matron.
 Miss Estella Roe—Third and Fourth Grades.
 Miss Edith M. Aldrich—Drawing and Manual Training.
 Miss Mary E. Dodge—First and Second Grades
 Assistants—Miss Lucilla Kamakawiwoole, Miss Frances Baker, Miss Lily Kekuewa, Miss Julia Toomey.

HONOLULU (STEAM) FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was changed to a paid department.

Chief Engineer—Chas. Thurston.
 Asst. Engineer—Wm. Blaisdell.
 Honolulu Engine No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Mechanic Engine No. 2—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Chemical Apparatus No. 3—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Engine Co. No. 4—Location cor. Wilder avenue and Piikoi street.
 Engine Co. No. 5—Location King street, near Reform School.

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Hawaiian Gazette, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., on Tuesdays and Fridays. R. O. Matheson, Editor.
 Sunday Advertiser, issued every Sunday morning by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd. R. O. Matheson, Editor.
 The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sunday). R. O. Matheson, Editor.
 The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. Riley H. Allen, Editor. Semi-weekly issued on Mondays and Thursdays.
 The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday morning by the Guide Pub. Co.
 The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued on the first of each month. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Editor.
 The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, Editor.
 The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. W. M. Langton, Editor and Publisher.
 The Mid-Pacific Monthly, an illustrated descriptive magazine. Alex. Hume Ford, Editor and Publisher.
 The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry. Daniel Logan, Editor.
 Crossroads of the Pacific, issued weekly on Fridays. Edward P. Irwin, Editor and Publisher.
 Tropic Topics, issued weekly on Fridays. H. M. Ayers, Editor and Publisher.
 The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Friday morning by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd. Solomon Hanohano, Editor.
 Aloha Aina (native) issued every Saturday. J. M. Poepe, Editor.
 Kuokoa Home Rula (native), issued each Friday. C. K. Notley, Editor.
 Ke Au Hou (weekly), issued on Wednesday. John H. Wise, Editor and Publisher.
 O Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. M. A. Silva, Editor.
 Chee Yow Shin Bo (The Liberty News), tri-weekly, Chinese.
 Sun Chung Kwock Bo, tri-weekly, Chinese.
 Hawaii Shinpo, issued daily in Japanese. S. Sheba, Proprietor.
 Hilo Tribune, issued weekly on Saturdays by the Tribune Pub. Co., Hilo. H. W. Kinnev, Editor.
 The Hawaii Herald, issued weekly at Hilo on Thursdays by the Herald Pub. Co. L. S. Conness, Editor.

The Kohala Midget, issued each Thursday, at Kohala. Dr. J. F. Cowan, Editor.
 The Maui News, issued weekly at Wailuku, Maui. V. L. Stevenson, Editor and Manager.
 The Garden Island, issued weekly at Lihue, Kauai. E. B. Bridgewater, Editor.
 Hoku o Hawaii, issued on Friday of each week, at Hilo. Rev. S. L. Desha, Editor.
 THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

HONOLULU LODGES, ETC.

Oceanic Lodge No. 371, F. & A. M.; meets on the last Monday in each month in Masonic Hall.
 Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.; meets in its Hall, Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea streets, on the first Monday in each month.
 Honolulu Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.
 Honolulu Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; meets in Masonic Hall on second Thursday of each month.
 Mystic Shrine, Aloha Temple. No stated time of meeting. Meets at Masonic Hall.
 Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; meets in Masonic Hall on the fourth Thursday of each month.
 Nuuanu Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; meets in Masonic Hall on the first Thursday in the month.
 Alexander Liholih Council, No. 1, of Kadosh; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.
 Honolulu Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.; meets at Masonic Hall every second Monday of the month.
 Leahi Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on third Monday of each month in Masonic Hall.
 Lei Aloha Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on second Saturday of each month in Masonic Temple.
 Harmony Chapter, No. 4, Order of the Eastern Star, meets on third Saturday of each month in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 p. m.
 Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St., every Tuesday evening.
 Harmony Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets each Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street.
 Pacific Degree Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
 Olive Branch Rebekah, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets first and third Thursdays each month in Odd Fellows' Building.
 Polynesian Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.
 Canton Oahu, No. 1, P. M., I. O. O. F.; meets second Friday each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort St.
 Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.; meets every first and third Friday evening at Pythian Hall, corner Beretania and Fort streets.
 Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Hall, cor. Beretania and Fort streets.

Section N. 225—Endowment Rank, K. of P.; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in Pythian Hall, Honolulu Temple, No. 1, Rathbone Sisters; meets in Pythian Hall, first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Wm. McKinley Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.; meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings in Pythian Hall.

Hawaiian Tribe, No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men; meets on first and third Thursdays of each month at K. of P. Hall.

Court Lunalilo, No. 6606, A. O. of Foresters; meets at K. of P. Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Court Camoes No. 8110, A. O. F.; meets second and fourth Tuesday evening of month in San Antonio Hall.

Geo. W. de Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R.; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street.

Theo. Roosevelt Camp, No. 1, Dept. of Hawaii U. S. W. V.; first and third Saturdays, Waverly Hall, Bethel street.

Geo. C. Wiltse Camp, Sons of Veterans; meets on third Tuesday of each month in San Antonio Hall.

Capt. Cook Lodge, No. 353, Order Sons of St. George; meets at Pythian Hall every Thursday evening.

Court Hawaii, No. 3769, Independent Order of Foresters, meets third Monday of each month.

Damen Council, Young Men's Institute; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Catholic Mission Hall.

Honolulu Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, 616; meets every Friday evening in the Elks' Building, King street near Fort.

Honolulu Aerie, No. 140, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets second and fourth Wednesdays each month in San Antonio Hall.

Honolulu Lodge, L. O. O. M., No. 800, meets weekly at Odd Fellows building, Friday evenings.

American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, Honolulu Harbor, No. 54; meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 100; meets every second and fourth Monday nights at K. of P. Hall.

Kamehameha Lodge (native); meets last Thursday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Kauikaeouli Lodge, No. 1 (native); meets on first and third Fridays each month in St. Antonio Hall.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Central Union Church, Congregational (Independent), corner Beretania and Richards streets; Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D., pastor; Rev. A. A. Ebersole, assistant pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Palama Chapel, Rev. H. W. Chamberlain, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Gospel services at 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Miller streets. Rev. Robt. Elmer Smith, pastor. Sunday services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

The Christian Church, David Carey Peters, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at their house of worship, Alakea street near King. Sunday school meets at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings, at 7:30.

Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall, Nuuanu street, with Sunday services at the usual hour.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Wm. Ault. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 3:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

Chinese Congregation. Rev. Kong Yim Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion, 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. John Usborne, rector.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fraternity Hall, Odd Fellows' building. Sunday services 11 a. m.

Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. Tse Kei Yuen, acting pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Church, Beretania St.; Rev. E. Engelhardt, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, G. J. Waller, pastor. Services in new chapel on King street near Thomas Square; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventists. S. D. M. Williams, pastor. Chapel 767 Kinau street. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer and missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. T. Hori, pastor. Hold services at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

Japanese Methodist Church, Rev. C. Nakamura, pastor. Hold services in chapel on River street, near St. Louis College.

Japanese Church, cor. Kinau and Pensacola Sts., Rev. T. Okumura, pastor; hold regular services at the usual hours.

Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools, Rev. J. L. Hopwood, Chaplain. Morning services at 11.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

Mayor Joseph J. Fern
 Sheriff Wm. P. Jarrett
 Clerk D. Kalauokalani, Jr.
 Auditor Jas. Bicknell
 Treasurer Robert W. Shingle
 City and County Attorney John W. Cathcart
 Supervisors—M. C. Amana, C. N. Arnold, S. C. Dwight, F. J. Kruger, E. P. Low, H. E. Murray, W. H. McLellan.
 Deputy Sheriffs—Honolulu, Chas. H. Rose. Koolauloa, L. K. Naone. Koolaupoko, R. W. Davis. Waianae, J. K. Kupau. Waialua, Oscar P. Cox. Ewa, Jno. Fernandez.
 Road Supervisor—J. W. Caldwell.
 Supt. Garbage Dept.—Chas. Costa.
 Civil Engineer—L. M. Whitehouse.
 Chief Engineer Road Dept.—H. G. Wooten.
 Chief Engineer Fire Dept.—Chas. H. Thurston.
 Asst. Engineer Fire Dept.—Wm. Blaisdell.
 Supt. Electric Light Dept. and Police and Fire Alarm System—W. L. Frazee.
 Deputy County Attorney—F. W. Milverton.
 Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court—A. M. Brown.
 Bandmaster Hawaiian Band—Capt. Henry Berger.
 Supt. Kapiolani Park—Alex. Young.

COUNTY OF MAUI.

Sheriff Clement Crowell
 Attorney Daniel H. Case
 Sheriff Clement Crowell

Attorney Daniel H. Case
 Auditor Charles Wilcox
 Treasurer L. M. Baldwin
 Clerk W. F. Kaae
 Supervisors—Wailuku, Chas. Lake. Lahaina, Wm. Henning. Makawao, Wm. F. Pogue. Hana, R. A. Drummond. Molokai, T. T. Meyer.

COUNTY OF HAWAII.

Sheriff Samuel K. Pua
 Auditor O. K. Maguire
 Clerk Jno. K. Kai
 Attorney W. H. Beers
 Treasurer Chas. Swain
 Supervisors—Kau, S. Kauhane. Kona, J. N. Koomoa. Kohala, H. P. Beckley. Hilo, E. H. Austin, J. D. Lewis. Puna, N. K. Lyman. Hamakua, Wm. Purdy.

COUNTY OF KAUAI.

Sheriff W. H. Rice, Jr.
 Auditor S. Maser
 Clerk J. M. Kaneakua
 Attorney S. K. Kao
 Treasurer A. H. Rice
 Supervisors—Francis Gay. Koloa, W. D. McBryde. Lihue, H. D. Wishard. Kawaihau, J. Rodrigues. Hanalei, Jas. K. Lota.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole Judges U. S. Dis-
 Hon. C. F. Clemons } trice Court.
 R. W. Breckons U. S. Attorney
 O. C. Bitting Asst. U. S. Attorney
 E. R. Hendry U. S. Marshal
 H. H. Holt Chief Office Deputy U. S. Marshal
 D. K. Sherwood Office Deputy, U. S. Marshal
 A. E. Murphv Clerk
 F. L. Davis, Wm. Rosa Deputy Clerks
 H. G. Spencer, Chas. S. Davis
 U. S. Commissioners
 W. W. Thayer Referee in Bankruptcy
 Chas. Furneaux U. S. Commissioner, Hilo
 Wm. H. Beers Referee, Hilo
 Regular Terms:—At Honolulu on the second
 Monday in April and October.
 Special Terms:—May be held at such times
 and places in the district as the Judge
 may deem expedient.

Miss C. F. Sackett, Miss E. Pratt
 Clerks U. S. Attorney
 O. P. Soares U. S. Court Reporter
 Miss Goldie G. Gurney—Secretary to U. S.
 District Judges.
 U. S. Jury Commissioners—R. H. Trent, A. E.
 Murphy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

E. B. Stackable Collector
 R. C. Stackable Special Deputy Collector
 Raymer Sharp Chief Examiner
 A. B. Ingalls Examiner and Gauger
 John W. Short Clerk
 J. K. Brown Cashier
 F. L. Beringer, R. H. Bemrose, E. H.
 Boyen, C. J. Cooper, Mark Weil
 Examiners

J. B. Gibson, P. M. Naluai, M. J. Scanlan, W. H. D. King, W. D. Wilder... Deputy Collectors and Clerks
 L. R. Medeiros... Deputy Collector
 E. E. Miller, M. G. Johnston, Geo. W. Lucas, Joseph Ordenstein, R. K. Brown, E. S. McGrew, E. D. Ferreira... Clerks
 L. Dennington... Stenographer and Typewriter
 James I. Arcia... Weigher
 R. J. Taylor... Deputy Collector and Inspector
 R. Fridersdorff... Foreman
 E. A. K. Williams... Assistant Gauger
 A. P. Reis... Messenger
 J. G. B. Cameron, Jas. Dodd, C. M. Neal, L. B. Reeves, G. H. Paul, W. H. Stroud, C. F. G. Rowold, G. McNicoll, J. K. Cockett, F. M. McGrew, W. V. Kolb... Day Inspectors
 Helen Sprinks... Inspectress
 C. E. Carter, A. K. Lewis, John Hodson, B. J. Wright, W. C. McCoy, B. H. Atwood, A. E. Mitchell, F. J. Robello, J. W. Edwards, M. R. Medeiros, W. A. Cottrell, T. P. Harris, J. K. Bunker... Night Inspectors
 E. R. Bevans... Deputy Collector, Kahului
 B. K. Baird... Deputy Collector, Hilo
 R. R. Elgin... Deputy Collector, Mahukona
 W. D. McBryde... Deputy Collector and Inspector, Koloa

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

Chas. A. Cottrill... Collector Internal Revenue
 Ralph S. Johnstone... Chief Deputy Collector
 B. F. Heilbron... Division Deputy
 L. A. K. Evans... Gauger
 Lee Sing... Stamp Deputy and Cashier
 S. G. Noda... Messenger

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Fred. E. Jarvis... Inspector in Charge
 Geo. W. Carr... Asst. Supt. Railway Mail Service
 Jos. G. Pratt... Postmaster
 Jos. Kubey... Asst. Postmaster
 N. K. Hoopii... Chief Registry Clerk
 W. C. Peterson... Chief Money Order Clerk
 J. Nohokaiu... Chief Mailing Clerk
 J. P. Mellin... Supt. of Mails

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

R. L. Halsey... Inspector in Charge
 H. B. Brown, Edwin Farmer, M. J. Moore... Inspectors
 Tomizo Katsunuma, C. Tajima... Japanese Interpreters
 Tong Kau... Chinese Interpreter
 Moses Kauwe, Louis Caesar, S. Lukua, Manl. Spencer, Robt. Plunkett... Watchmen

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii Experiment Station.

Dr. E. V. Wilcox... Special Agent in Charge
 W. P. Kelley... Chemist
 Miss A. R. Thompson... Asst. Chemist
 Wm. T. McGeorge... Asst. Chemist
 J. E. Higgins... Horticulturist

C. J. Hunn, V. Holt... Asst. Horticulturists
 D. F. Fullaway... Entomologist
 C. K. McClelland... Agronomist

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

Wm. B. Stockman... Section Director
 D. P. McCallum... Assistant

MAGNETIC STATION.

J. W. Green... In Charge

WAR DEPARTMENT.

U. S. ARMY.

The Department of Hawaii: Embracing the Hawaiian Islands, and their dependencies; headquarters at Honolulu, H. T.
 Commander, Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb.
 Aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. F. M. Andrews, 2nd Cav.
 Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. A. Campbell.
 Chief Quartermaster, Maj. B. F. Cheatham.
 General Staff, Maj. A. S. Conklin.
 Q. M. Corps, Capt. E. H. Cooke.
 Q. M. Corps, Capt. R. B. Lister.
 Troops: Co. I, 3d Batln. Eng.; 4th Cav.; Hdqrs. and D, E, and F, 1st Field Art.; 105th and 159th Cos., Coast Art.; and 1st and 2nd Inf.

Department Hospital, Fort Shafter.

Maj. J. M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, Comdg.
 1st Lt. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps.
 1st Lt. A. F. Schlanser, Med. Corps.
 1st Lt. E. D. Kremers, Med. Corps.
 1st Lt. G. D. Graham, Dental Surgeon.

Fort De Russy.

Maj. W. P. Wooten, C. E., Comdg.
 Co. I, 3d Batln. Engineers:
 Capt. W. T. Hannum.
 1st Lt. C. C. Lee.
 1st Lt. J. R. D. Matheson.
 1st Lt. F. S. Besson.

Schofield Barracks.

Col. Geo. K. McGunnegle, 1st Inf., Comdg.
 Capt. J. R. Thomas, 1st Inf., Adjt.
 Capt. D. B. Case, Q. M. Corps.
 Capt. C. G. Hall, Q. M. Corps.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Wallace DeWitt, Med. Corps.
 Capt. W. R. Davis, Med. Corps.
 Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps.
 Capt. R. M. Culler, Med. Corps.
 1st Lt. C. C. Demmer, Med. Corps.
 1st Lt. J. R. Mount, Med. Corps.
 1st Lt. J. C. Dougherty, Med. Res. Corps.
 Actg. Dental Surg., A. P. Matthews.

Fourth Cavalry.

Hdqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, and Machine Gun Platoon.

Colonel William D. Beach.

Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith.

Majors Letcher Hardeman, Guy H. Preston, Ralph Harrison.

Chaplain

Captains Edwin B. Winans, Elmer Lindsley, John O'Shea, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Lucius R. Holbrook, Albert N. McClure, Samuel Van Leer, Frank L. Case, John S. Fair, Sherrard Coleman, Varien D. Dixon, James E. Fechet, Christian Briand, Gordon N. Kimball.

First Lieutenants Joseph C. Righter, Jr., Jens E. Stedje, William B. Renziehausen, William C. Gardenhire, Leonard W. Pruntv, Charles J. Navlor, Charles Burnett, William S. Martin, Joseph V. Kuznik, Clarence A. Dougherty, Seth W. Cook, William H. Cowles, Orville N. Tyler, Alexander M. Milton, Clarence K. Lyman.

Second Lieutenants Robert M. Chenev, Robert C. Rodgers, Henry W. Hall, Ernest G. Callum, Robert S. Donaldson, Philip J. Kieffer, Harrison H. C. Richards, Alexander L. P. Johnson, Augustin G. Rudd, Harry A. Flint, William Nalle, William E. Dorman.

Veterinarians Alfred L. Mason, Ralph M. Buffington.

First Field Artillery (Light).

Hdqrs. and Battys. D. E. and F.

Major William M. Cruikshank.

Chaplain Samuel H. Bell (Capt.)

Captains Frank E. Hopkins, Harry C. Williams.

Captains Clarence Deems, Jr., Roger W. Mason.

First Lieutenants Ned B. Rehkopf, Carroll W. Neal, Harry Pfeil, Truby C. Martin, Wilbur Rogers, Charles P. Hollingsworth.

Second Lieutenants Clyde A. Selleck, Bernard R. Pevton, Freeman W. Bowler, Joseph Andrews, Percy Deshon, Russell L. Maxwell.

Veterinarian Lester E. Willyoung.

First Infantry.

Colonel George K. McGunnegle.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst.

Majors Julius A. Penn, Charles F. Tayman, Joseph Frazier.

Chaplain Franz J. Feinler (1st Lieut.).

Captains William Newman, Edward C. Carey, Robert S. Offley, Herschel Tupes, Joseph F. Janda, Clyffard Game, Campbell King, Harry E. Knight, Alfred Aloe, Grosvenor L. Townsend, John R. Thomas, Jr., Brady G. Ruttencutter, Augustus H. Bishop, Henry M. Fales, Frank C. Burnett.

First Lieutenants Gouverneur V. Packer, Stanley A. Campbell, Harry A. Wells, George W. Harris, Harry S. Malone, Kneeland S. Snow, Nicholas W. Campanole, Leo I. Samuelson, Luther R. James, Irving J. Phillipson, James A. Ulio, Joseph L. Tomham, Jr., John M. True, Walter E. Pridgen, Elmer F. Rice.

Second Lieutenants Seth W. Scofield, Thomas C. Spencer, Joseph C. Hatie, Franklin L. Whitley, Warder H. Roberts, Robert Sears, Manton C. Mitchell, Haig Shekerjian, Jesse A. Ladd, Eugene W. Fales, Charles S. Little, Walter M. Robertson, John H. Hinemon, Jr.

Second Infantry.

Hdqrs. and 1st and 2d Battn., and Machine Gun Platoon.

Colonel Francis H. French.

Lieut. Col. Willson Y. Stamper.

Majors Waldo E. Ayer, Ernest V. Smith.

Chaplain Alfred A. Pruden (Maj.).

Captains Edward A. Shuttleworth, Peter E. Marquart, Charles S. Lincoln, Robert McCleave, Archie J. Harris, Benjamin H. Watkins, James E. Bell, George D. Freeman, Jr., William R. Gibson, W. H. Johnson, Jesse M. Cullison, George E. Kumpe, DeWitt W. Chamberlain.

First Lieutenants Joseph C. Kav, Franklin P. Jackson, William G. Ball, Alfred J. Booth, Vernon W. Boller, Laurance O. Mathews, Homer N. Preston, Joseph A. McAndrew, Clement H. Wright, Ira Longanecker, Herndon Sharp.

Second Lieutenants Carv I. Crockett, Frederick A. Barker, Sidney H. Foster, Edward L. Hoffman, John P. Edgerly, Lindsay McD. Silvester, William C. Rose, George M. Halloran, Adrian K. Polhemus.

Fort Shafter.

3rd Battn. 2d Inf., Cos. I, K, L and M.

Maj. H. O. Williams, 2d Inf., Comdg.

1st Lt. H. N. Preston, 2d Inf., Adjt.

2nd Lt. F. A. Barker, 2d Inf., Q. M. & Commsy.

Captains George H. Jamerson, Otho B. Rosenbaum.

First Lieutenants Philip J. Lauber, Fred A. Cook, Lloyd R. Fredendall.

Second Lieutenants William W. Boddie, William A. Reed, Thomas J. Camp.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Artillery District of Honolulu: Embracing Ft.

Ruger, DeRussy, Kamehameha and Armstrong; headquarters, Ft. Ruger, H. T.

Commander, Maj. E. J. Timberlake.

Adjutant, 1st Lieut. H. R. Vaughan.

Quartermaster, 1st Lt. J. S. Pratt.

Artillery Engineer, Capt. John S. Johnston.

Ordnance Officer, Capt. John S. Johnston.

Companies: 105th and 159th.

Surgeon, 1st Lieut. C. L. Baker, Med. Res. Corps.

One Hundred and Fifth Company.

(Ft. Ruger, H. T.)

Capt. C. A. Clark.

1st Lt. Frank D. Alpin.

2nd Lt. G. F. Humbert.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Company.

(Ft. Ruger, H. T.)

Capt. E. Carpenter.

1st Lt. Robert E. Guthrie.

2nd Lt. H. F. Nichols.

Engineer Department.

Major W. P. Wooton, Corps of Engineers.

U. S. Army, in charge of works for defense of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, and of the improvement of Honolulu, Hilo and

S. F. Burbank } Assistant Engineers.
Richard Quinn }

Geo. F. Whittemore, N. H. Duval, Junior Engineers.
 A. K. Shepard, Chief Clerk.
 F. M. Bechtel, L. H. Camp, Miss Edna Perkins and L. M. Temple, Clerks.
 F. C. Betters, Overseer.
 Geo. M. Fraser, Storekeeper.
 S. H. Ware, Superintendent.

Engineer Camp at Waikiki.

Major W. P. Wooton, Corps of Engineers, Commanding
 Capt. W. T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
 First Lieut. C. C. Gee, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
 First Lieut. Jas. A. O'Connor, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
 First Lieut. Lewis A. Watkin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
 First Lieut. Geo. B. Tuttle, Surgeon, U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

U. S. Naval Station, Hawaii.

Captain W. C. Cowles, U. S. N., Commandant.
 Lieut. (J. C.) L. M. Stevens, U. S. N., Aide to Comdnt. and Captain of Yard.
 Surgeon G. T. Smith, U. S. N., Senior Medical Officer.
 Paymaster H. E. Stevens, U. S. N., Pay Officer and General Storekeeper.
 Civil Engineer E. R. Gaylor, U. S. N.
 Asst. Civil Engineer R. F. Smith, U. S. N.
 Asst. Civil Engineer C. H. Bestrom, U. S. N.
 Chief Boatswain P. J. Kenney, U. S. N.
 Chief Boatswain F. W. Metters, U. S. N.
 Chief Gunner C. B. Babson, U. S. N., Commanding Officer U. S. S. *Navajo*.
 Pay Clerk J. W. Caum, U. S. N.
 Pay Clerk T. Dunn, U. S. N.

U. S. MARINE BATTALION.

Major W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., Commanding Marine Battalion.
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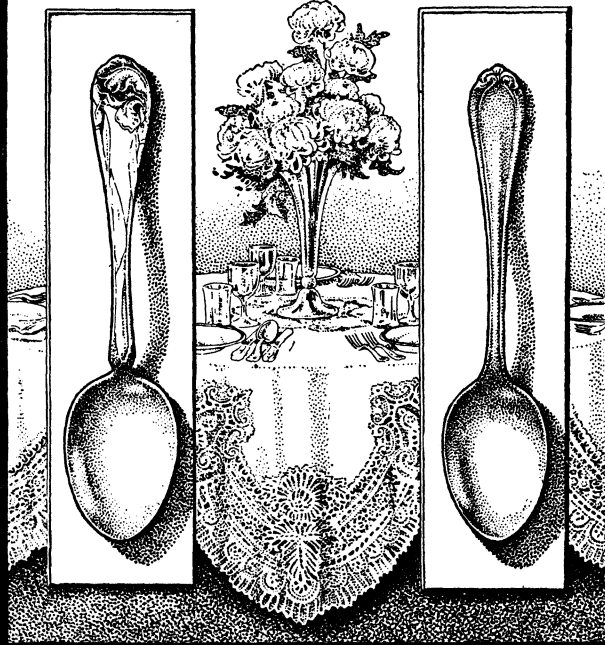
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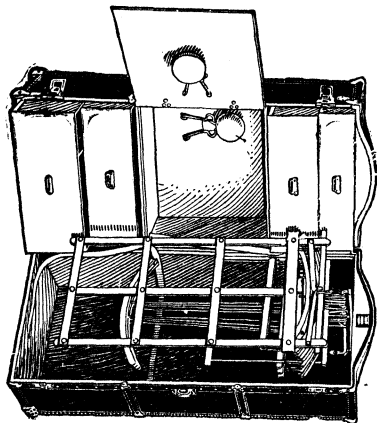
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